

THE SILENT COUNTRYMAN. By SIR CHARLES BRESSEY

JUL 14 1942

COUNTRY LIFE

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A BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE, with slated roof, facing South. The accommodation, which is all on two floors, comprises: 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Companies' electric light, gas and water. Telephone. Modern drainage. Stabling. Garage and 4-roomed cottage.

THE GROUNDS include Grass Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden, Greenhouse, Orchard, Pastureland.

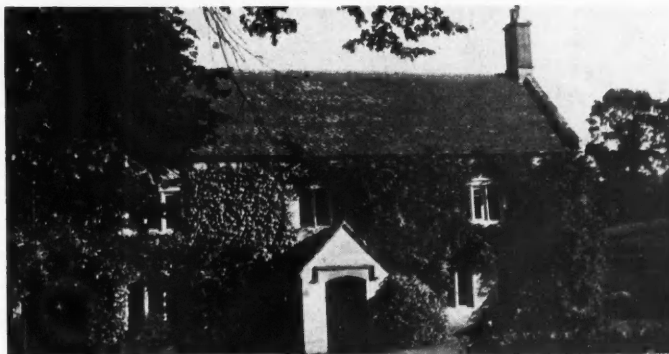
ABOUT 17 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE. Golf. Hunting

Further particulars of the Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (13,921)

EAST DEVON

Occupying a sheltered position on gravel subsoil, facing South, with an extensive view, the genuine Tudor Residence has been modernised and brought up-to-date, yet retains all its old-world atmosphere.

The accommodation, which is all on two floors, comprises: Galleried lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bath ooms.



Central heating. Company's electric light. Telephone. Good water supply. Modern drainage. Stabling. Garage for 2 cars.

The WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS are a feature and include Tennis Lawn, Herbaceous Borders, Terrace, well-stocked Kitchen Garden, Pastureland. In all

**ABOUT 7 ACRES
FREEHOLD FOR SALE
Golf. Hunting**

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OXON AND BUCKS BORDERS

Between Oxford and Aylesbury

A QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, which has been added to in later years. Built of red brick and tile and in first-class order throughout.

It stands on the outskirts of a village, about 300 ft. up on sand and gravel soil, facing south, with fine views of the Chilterns.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

Central heating. Co.'s electric light and power. Abundant water supply. Modern drainage. Stabling. Garages. 2 superior cottages (requisitioned).

THE GARDEN comprises large lawn for two tennis courts, croquet lawn, kitchen garden, paddocks.

ABOUT 12 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE. Hunting. Golf

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ADJOINING A SURREY GOLF COURSE

London 35 miles. Bus service every half hour.

Occupying a lovely position adjoining the Links, standing on gravel soil, facing almost due South

The EXTREMELY WELL-BUILT HOUSE, which was erected in 1900 of brick and tile, is approached by a short drive. The whole is in good order and ready for immediate occupation and contains: Hall, 4 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.



Central heating. Companies' gas, electric light, power, water. Telephone. Main drainage. 3 garages.

GARDENS studded with some fine ornamental trees. Fernden hard tennis court, also grass court. 2 kitchen gardens.

Private gate leads to the first fairway.

**ABOUT 4½ ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

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GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE AND ABOUT FOUR ACRES

The ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, partially reconstructed in recent years, stands about 250 ft. up, facing South.

It is approached by a drive with a 5-roomed lodge at entrance. Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, 15 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating. Company's electric light and power. Companies' gas and water. Telephone. Main drainage. Stabling. Garage. 2 cottages.

The GROUNDS are attractively laid out and include tennis lawn, croquet lawn, pleasure lawn with pond, rockery, walled kitchen and fruit garden, greenhouse.

ABOUT 4 ACRES. TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

Further particulars of the Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. 40,015)

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Telegrams:
Galleries, Wesdo, London.



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6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Telephone: Regent 8222 (Private Branch Exchange)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London."



SURREY

Adjoining the East Course at Wentworth. South aspect.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE

IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE AND REplete WITH ALL LABOUR-SAVING DEVICES.

LOUNGE HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 6 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS, MODERN OFFICES.

MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. DOUBLE GARAGE.

CHARMING GROUNDS OF 3 ACRES

FOR SALE AT £7,000 OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED

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Between Maidstone and Sevenoaks. 5 minutes from a station.

FOR SALE. GEORGIAN HOUSE



4 reception rooms (one 24 ft. by 20 ft.), 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maid's sitting room.

Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Central heating. Garage for 2.

Bungalow cottage. Finely matured garden, small stream, tennis lawn, orchard, kitchen garden.

IN ALL ABOUT 2 ACRES

PRICE £3,000 FREEHOLD

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WEALD OF KENT

FOR SALE

MODERNISED PERIOD RESIDENCE

APPROACHED BY SHORT DRIVE, WITH DELIGHTFUL VIEWS AND SURROUNDINGS.

LOUNGE HALL, 4 FINE ENTERTAINING ROOMS, MAGNIFICENT STUDY, 12 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS, ETC. WEALTH OF PANELLING. CENTRAL HEATING.

Basins (h. & c.) in several rooms. Main services. Garage and stabling. Cottage. Several cottages, all let.

GROUND OF ABOUT 12 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,000

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DATING BACK TO XIVth OR XVth CENTURY. ENTIRELY RESTORED AND MODERNISED.

Facing South, high up on the Sussex Hills, between Tunbridge Wells and East Grinstead.

UNIQUE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE

Lounge 20 ft. by 17 ft., dining room 19 ft. by 13 ft., lounge hall 11 ft. by 10 ft. 6 ins., 4 bedrooms (two 18 ft. long), bathroom. Electric light.

Spring water pumped by power. Garage for 2.

CHARMING GARDENS AND PASTURE, IN ALL

ABOUT 9 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,200

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1/6 per line. (Min. 3 lines.)

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ESSEX, N. FOR SALE. Modern Cottage built to architect's plan, rural setting. 2 miles L.N.E.R. main line London or Cambridge, 50 minutes. 5 large rooms and usual offices. Co.'s water and electricity. Delightful garden, room development or stock. 1 acre in all. £1,750. Write—Box Z.Y., c/o 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

EDGWARE. Lovely Canons Park, close North London Collegiate School. Detached Family Residence. 5/6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 w.c.s, 2 fine reception rooms, kitchen, scullery. Garage. Fine laid-out gardens. Near Tube, buses, etc. Freehold £2,250. Keys with: NEAL 39, Station Rd., Edgware.

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SUSSEX. HORSHAM DISTRICT. Attractive Georgian-style Old-fashioned House in pleasant situation facing south. 5 bed, bath, 3 reception. Main electricity and water. Lovely garden. Tennis court. Fine barn. 6 acres. £3,500. Apply: RACKHAM & SMITH, 31, Carfax, Horsham. Phone: 311.

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FARM BERWICKSHIRE, GREENLAWDEAN. ATTRACTIVE ESTATE FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN. WELL-KNOWN FARM FOR SHEEP AND CATTLE. Area about 1,300 Acres. The Farm, Steading, Buildings and Cottages are in excellent condition. The Mansion House faces south, commanding extensive views, and contains 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and servants' accommodation. Electric light. Central heating. Good water supply and modern drainage. Garage. Tennis court. Garden, etc. Rental £610. Fee-duty £5 6s. 2d. Full particulars may be obtained from: Messrs. ALLAN, DAWSON, SIMPSON & HAMPTON, W.S., 4, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.

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WANTED

AREA between Gloucester, Worcester, Stratford-on-Avon, and Stow-on-the-Wold. Wanted Modernised Cotswold Stone House. 9-10 bed, 2-3 baths, with from between 200-300 acres. Possession not necessary until after the war. Details to: MAJOR H. R. c/o GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

ANYWHERE. Advertiser desires to purchase now for occupation later, well-built and mature Country House, with 3 or 4 bedrooms, or Farm, 50 to 150 acres. Subject to residence being available when required. Present occupier could remain as tenant of house or farm.—Box 62.

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1 mile from main road and bus service.



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A COMPACT AND MODERNISED RESIDENCE

3 reception rooms. 8 principal bedrooms. Ample accommodation for staff.

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Near to Station. 40 minutes to London.



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GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

Beautiful gardens, tennis court, sunk lawn, lovely rock garden, vegetable garden; in all nearly 2 ACRES.

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a magnificent position within a few minutes' walk of the 9th hole.
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DELIGHTFUL UP-TO-DATE HOUSE

Originally a Bungalow, but recently added to, and now having principal bedroom accommodation on the first floor. Hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main services. Central heating.

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Exceptionally attractive well-timbered grounds, including tennis and other lawns, miniature dell with rockeries, kitchen garden, etc., in all

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Two splendid Cottages available if required.

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In an excellent position facing South, about a mile from the station, with a first-class service of trains for the business man.

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AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE with 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, usual offices.

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Matured gardens with lawns, rose pergolas, water garden, flowering shrubs, etc., fully stocked vegetable garden, fruit trees, etc. In all

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In delightful unspoilt country over 400 ft. above sea level and commanding far-reaching views.

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Main electric light and power. Central heating.

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In a delightful rural district within easy reach of Malmesbury and Chippenham.

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A Modern House of character, well planned and up to date.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating.

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Charming gardens, finely timbered parks, rich old pasture, etc

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Lovely position. Fine sea and coastal views.



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Beautifully furnished. Every modern convenience. 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. All main services. Central heating. Delightful grounds with tennis court. About 3½ ACRES. TO BE LET FURNISHED for 1 year or longer. Shorter period by arrangement.

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Peaceful position amidst rural surroundings. Walking distance of station. 22 miles from London.

ENCHANTING SMALL MANOR HOUSE OF THE TUDOR PERIOD

Equipped with every modern convenience. Light and lofty rooms facing South.

FASCINATING PERIOD INTERIOR DECORATIONS IN PERFECT TASTE.

6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 charming reception rooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Garage. Cottage. Lovely gardens a distinctive feature.

IN ALL ABOUT

1¼ ACRES

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

THE WHOLE PROPERTY FORMS AND PRESENTS A MOST CHARMING SETTING AND IS READY TO OCCUPY WITHOUT FURTHER OUTLAY.

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Walking distance of station. ½ hour's rail.



THIS RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION

Erected few years ago regardless of cost to the designs of an eminent Architect. Well-secluded and overlooking beautiful Park and Golf Course. 4 reception, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All main services and central heating. Garages. Bungalow. Cottage. A garden lover's paradise. **FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH NEARLY 7 ACRES.** IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. WOULD LET FURNISHED. Full details from Owner's Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above. (10,780)

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Situate in very ATTRACTIVE GARDEN of 1 ACRE. 11 tennis court and good kitchen garden. ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF PLEASING DESIGN. Lounge 28 ft. 6 ins. by 11 ft. 6 ins., dining room with oak-panelled walls, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. 2 garages. **PRICE £3,850.** Agents: MAPLE & Co., as above.

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SURREY

In a lovely part of the county, perfectly secluded 750 ft. up with a beautiful view.

TO BE SOLD

A CHOICE COUNTRY PROPERTY

approached by a long drive with lodge at entrance, and situate in very charming gardens, woodland and park-like land, in all about 27 ACRES. Panelled hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 12 bedrooms, 4 fine bathrooms. Company's electric light, water. Efficient central heating. Good garages, stabling, cottages, all with electric light, etc. LOVELY OLD GARDEN, YEW HEDGES. VERY PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN, etc. Strongly recommended by MAPLE & Co., as above.

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Absolutely Rural Position amidst Well-wooded Country.
A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE PROPERTY



Recommended from
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Fresh in the market,
and comprising a very
**FINE MODERN
RESIDENCE**
built for present owner
in a lovely setting of
Larch and Beech
Woodland. 5/6 bed,
2 bath, 3 rec. rooms.
**PERFECT ORDER.
Modern Fittings.**
Main services, central
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Basins in bedrooms.
Natural oak floors,
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EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, especially designed for big furniture.
Garage. Chauffeur's Flat. Cottage if desired.
5 ACRES. Mostly woodland. To be Sold or Let Furnished.
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40 MINUTES BY ELECTRIC TRAIN

10 minutes of Station. On bus route. Beautiful country South of London.

COMPACT GEORGIAN HOUSE

GOOD SQUARE ROOMS. 8 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS, LOUNGE HALL,
3 RECEPTION ROOMS. MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE.

OVER 2 ACRES DELIGHTFUL GARDEN

BOUNDED BY RIVER. LARGE KITCHEN GARDEN.

BARGAIN AT £4,000

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11 miles Maidstone, 7½ Ashford, 1½ Charing Station.

FRUIT AND MIXED FARM OF ABOUT 92a. 3r. 15p.

Including 14 Acres Grass Orchards, mostly cherries, 13½ Acres Standard Apple Orchards, 4½ Acres Bush Apple Orchards (also Pears, Plums, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries and Currants), 20 Acres Arable and 30 Acres Pasture. **DISTINCTIVE OLD RESIDENCE**, 2 sitting, 5 bedrooms (each with basin, h. & c.), main water and electricity. Very good buildings with modern milking house. Pair of cottages. Possession Michaelmas.

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BUCKS. 2½ miles main line station. **BEAUTIFULLY PLACED MODERNISED RESIDENCE** with 2 sitting, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity. Together with choice small pleasure and profit farm, about **69½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,250.** Possession. E.6189

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CHARMING SMALL ESTATE IN RURAL ESSEX

Easy reach of Chelmsford. 300 ft. above sea level and commanding beautiful views.



ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED RESIDENCE

APPROACHED BY DRIVE WITH LODGE AT
ENTRANCE.

3 reception, large winter garden, 9 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms.

Central heating. Electric light. Company's water.
STABLING. GARAGES.

3 COTTAGES.

Exceptionally beautiful gardens and grounds.

**PRICE FREEHOLD £5,250 WITH
45 ACRES**

OR £4,500 WITH 28 ACRES (EXCLUDING 2 COTTAGES)

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tele.: Regent 2481

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION ON THE SURREY HILLS

In a High and Healthy Position 16 miles from London.



EXTREMELY COMFORTABLE AND WELL-BUILT HOUSE

ENJOYING A MOST DELIGHTFUL VIEW.

3 reception, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, tiled bathroom.
Central heating. Running hot and cold water in
principal bedrooms. Main drainage. Company's
electricity, gas and water.

2 GARAGES.

WELL-STOCKED GARDENS WITH TENNIS
COURT AND WOODLAND.

4 ACRES FREEHOLD—£3,600

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YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING

Beautifully situated but sufficiently convenient to market town and business centres.

AN OUTSTANDINGLY FINE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 340 ACRES WITH MODEL HOME DAIRY FARM

MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT TO A STANDARD THAT WOULD SATISFY THE MOST EXACTING TASTE.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

OF MEDIUM SIZE, STANDING IN THE CENTRE OF A WELL-TIMBERED PARK AND FACING DUE SOUTH.

all, 5 reception rooms, billiard room, 16 bedrooms and 5 expensively fitted bathrooms. Main electricity and power. Central heating throughout. Private estate water supply. Well timbered grounds, extensive gardens. Range of model stables and garages and other very attractive features. 8 COTTAGES (all with baths (h. and c.), 7 with W.C.s) and 3 with electric light.

MODEL HOME FARM WITH BAILIFF'S HOUSE AND DAIRY BUILDINGS FOR 40 HEAD

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE WITH POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF PURCHASE.

OR THE PROPERTY MIGHT BE DIVIDED AND THE HOUSE SOLD WITH A SMALL AREA.

Confidently recommended from personal knowledge by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Folio 83,554

IN ONE OF THE BEAUTY SPOTS OF HAMPSHIRE

JUST OFF THE MAIN WINCHESTER-ROMSEY ROAD

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED ULTRA MODERN RESIDENCE

Built regardless of cost and equipped with all labour-saving devices, with carriage drive of about 50 yards and entered through a covered colonnade. Hall, cloakroom, lavatory and w.c.

Study, combined lounge and dining room 38 ft. long opening to porch verandah. Complete offices with Aga cooker, etc. 2 servants' bedrooms and bathroom, etc.

ON FIRST FLOOR ARE 4 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, SOME WITH BASINS AND BUILT-IN WARDROBE CUPBOARDS, ETC.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. RADIATORS THROUGHOUT. AIR-RAID SHELTER. SPLENDID GARAGE FOR 2 LARGE CARS. AMPLE WATER.

Dog Kennel. Small grass and kitchen garden, and the remainder beautiful bracken land—in all about

10 ACRES. PRICE £5,000

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SOUTH-WEST SCOTLAND—KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

New Galloway Station 4 miles. Dalry 3 miles. Newton Stewart 19 miles. Cattle Douglas 15 miles. Dumfries 24 miles

THE VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF KENMURE

Including: 11 Farms, Cottages. Golf Course, Woodlands and

OVERTON HOUSE

(A CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE OF 16 ROOMS)

Beautifully situated with magnificent views over Loch Ken and to the surrounding hills.

THE WHOLE EXTENDING

TO 1,915 ACRES OR

THEREABOUTS.

Also rented Shooting over adjoining 4,000 acres additional. (Grouse, Black Game, Duck and Low Ground Shooting.)



RIGHT OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING IN THE RIVER KEN.

To be offered for Sale by Auction as a whole or in convenient Lots (unless previously sold privately), at the KENMURE ARMS HOTEL, NEW GALLOWAY, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1942, at 2.30 o'clock.

Illustrated particulars and plans from the Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton (Tele.: 2615/6); 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1; Leeds, Yeovil and Cirencester; in conjunction with Messrs. R. C. KNIGHT and SONS, Downing Street, Cambridge (Tele.: 54233/4). Solicitors: STEEDMAN RAMAGE and Co., W.S., 6, Alva Street, Edinburgh.

By Direction of the Executrix of Major G. B. Ollivant, deceased.

WILTSHIRE

3 miles Chippenham. 6 miles Malmesbury.



A STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

OF EASY UPKEEP, IN SOUND STRUCTURAL AND DECORATIVE ORDER.

3 reception, 8 bed and dressing rooms. 2 bathrooms. Main electricity, gas and water. Independent hot water.

Telephone.

GOOD COTTAGE.

Stabling and small farm buildings. Garage.

THE LAND, EXTENDING TO ABOUT 19 ACRES, IS FINELY TIMBERED AND MOST PARK-LIKE IN APPEARANCE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH EARLY POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT. PRICE £5,000 OPEN OFFER

For particulars, appointment to view, etc., apply to the Sole Agents: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester. (Tele.: 334/5.)

By Direction of P. D. Power, Esq.

Preliminary Announcement.

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"FOLLYFIELD HOUSE," GRAYSHOTT, HINDHEAD

In lovely hilly country, 500 ft. above sea level.

3 reception rooms, billiards room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, usual domestic offices. Stabling and garages. Squash court. Swimming Pool. Chauffeur's flat, and 11 cottages. Beautiful garden and grounds.

WELL-STOCKED TROUT LAKE

Useful Small-holding known as BARFORD FARM, with COTTAGE RESIDENCE, BUILDINGS and 10 ACRES. Magnificent Woodland Site of 11 Acres. Total Area approximately 58 ACRES



Will be offered for SALE BY AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) as a whole or in THREE LOTS, during the month of JULY.

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ONE HOUR S.W. OF LONDON

600 ft. up on sandy soil with a most perfect view.



BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED and in first-class order. Luxury bathrooms. Radiators throughout. Every modern comfort. 13 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, fine hall and 4 reception rooms. IN A LOVELY WELL-TIMBERED SETTING. Garages for several cars. 3 modern cottages. HARD TENNIS COURT. SWIMMING POOL. Good kitchen garden. Pasture and woodland. **NEARLY 40 ACRES. FOR SALE.**

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Favourite locality with splendid train service.



PERFECTLY APPOINTED HOUSE in lovely gardens. Beautifully equipped and with every convenience. About 12 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, 5 reception. The whole estate is in first-class order and includes FINE MODEL HOME FARM, IN HAND. Stabling. Garages. Bailiff's House. Several cottages. **FOR SALE WITH OVER 100 ACRES.**

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AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS

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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE BORDERS

Within easy daily reach of London. Situated on high ground adjoining well-known woods.

MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

9 bedrooms. 3 bath rooms.
3 reception rooms and billiards room.

MODEL DOMESTIC OFFICES.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

COMPANY'S WATER.

2 GARAGES.

COTTAGE (LET).



THE GROUNDS ARE PLEASANTLY
DISPOSED AROUND THE HOUSE
WITH STONE PAVED TERRACE AND
LAWNS, KITCHEN GARDENS AND
SMALL ORCHARD.

SQUASH RACQUETS COURT.

The whole comprises about

10 ACRES

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD. WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Further particulars and photographs from: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 26, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.1 (REGENT 5681)

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Magnificent views to sea and moors. 1½ miles main line junction station.

FOR SALE, EXCELLENT MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE. 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3/4 reception rooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Telephone. Garages for 3. Attractive inexpensive gardens. Kitchen garden. Woodland and 15 acres let off, in all 21 acres.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

(21,170)

SOMERSET

£3,250

Glastonbury 3 miles, close village, bus passes.

XIIth and XVth CENTURY HOUSE, modernised and in excellent order. 5 bed (h. & c.), 2 bath, 3 reception. Main electricity. Aga and gas cookers. 2 garages. Useful outbuildings. Inexpensive gardens. Walled kitchen garden. Orchard.

4 ACRES.

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ABSOLUTE BARGAIN

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Magnificent position, 500 ft. up.
CHARMING SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE in perfect repair, all upon 2 floors. 2 reception, excellent offices, 5/6 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light. Farm buildings. Nice gardens and

30 ACRES—FREEHOLD £4,000

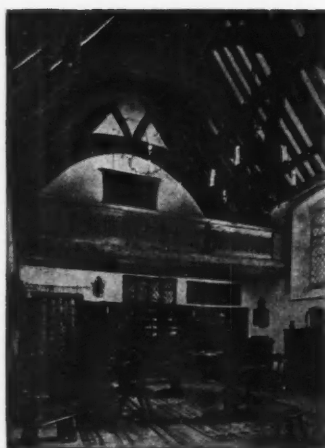
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THIS BEAUTIFUL AND GENUINE XVth CENTURY (or earlier) GEM, entirely restored at considerable cost, without losing any of its original charm. Full of oak ships' timbers, chamfered beams, open fireplaces, etc. 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light, etc.

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IMMEDIATE INSPECTION STRONGLY ADVISED.



**FOR SALE
PRICE REDUCED
IN SAFETY AREA.**

**A
SUPERB AND
SMALL XIVth
CENTURY
HOUSE**

Built in Chaucer and
Wycliffe days.

TO BE SOLD WITH OR WITHOUT VERY FINE XVth AND XVth
CENTURY FURNITURE

STUDIO, LONG BYRE, GARAGE, ETC.

"The best of its kind and size in England," was the comment by the late Mr.
Hudson, of *Country Life*.

Situated in glorious country next Duchy of Cornwall property.

FOR HISTORY AND ILLUSTRATIONS, see "*Country Life*," of May 10th
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Apply **F. M.-J., Woodlands Manor, MERE, WILTS.**

TEL.: 235 MERE.



SEVENOAKS, KENT

4 miles south of this pleasant country town,
and only 25 miles from London.

THIS BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME



In secluded matured grounds, 7/8 bed
rooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge hall and
3 reception rooms, cloakroom, usual office.
Companies' water, gas and electricity.
Main drainage. COTTAGE. GARAGE
AND OUTBUILDINGS. Walled kitchen
garden, fruit trees, paddocks. In all about
20 ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD, £6,800

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OFFICES

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Offices.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL STOW-ON-THE-WOLD AND BURFORD DISTRICT

c.4

OXON AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE BORDERS
80 ACRES. £27,000. (THE LAND IS AT PRESENT LET)

GENUINE OLD COTSWOLD STONE-BUILT FARMHOUSE

Enter and inner halls, 3 reception,
bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms,
complete offices.

Good water. Co.'s electric light and
power. Independent hot water.

Lightful old Barn, converted into
garage for 3 cars. 2 cottages and small
Home Farm.



INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS

WITH HARD TENNIS COURT,
WELL-STOCKED KITCHEN
GARDEN, TOGETHER WITH
RICH PARK-LIKE
PASTURELAND

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OF
HOUSE AND GROUNDS

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ON THE HANTS & SURREY BORDERS

c.3

Convenient to a picturesque hamlet, on high ground, amidst some of the most charming
scenery in the Home Counties, and about 45 miles from London.



CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 reception, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Modern drainage. Company's
electric light, and other conveniences.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS WITH TENNIS COURT, FLOWER BEDS,
VEGETABLE GARDEN, ORCHARD, ALSO MEADOWLAND, IN ALL ABOUT
10½ ACRES

VERY MODERATE PRICE FREEHOLD FOR QUICK SALE

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DELIGHTFUL POSITION IN BURWOOD PARK

c.2

10 minutes walk station. 35 minutes Waterloo.

MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER

2 reception, sun room, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room. All main services.
Central heating. Garage 2 cars.

SIMPLE BUT ATTRACTIVE GARDENS OF

ABOUT 1 ACRE

NEEDING LITTLE UPKEEP

FREEHOLD £23,650

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c.2

With River Frontage, with landing stage. Also Hard Tennis
Court.

ATTRACTIVE HANDY-SIZED HOUSE

STANDING DETACHED AND QUIETLY RETIRED
IN LOVELY GROUNDS OF ABOUT

2½ ACRES

3 reception, 4 bedrooms and bathroom. Main services.
Garage. Stable.

Property recently the subject of about £2,000 outlay on
renovations and decorations.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.
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About 1 mile station, with electric service. 30 mins. Waterloo.



CHARMING LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

Hall, lounge, dining room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main
drainage. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Radiators.
Garage. WELL-STOCKED GARDEN WITH OVER 50

FRUIT TREES, IN ALL ABOUT
1½ ACRE—FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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CHORLEYWOOD AND RICKMANSWORTH

(Overlooking Chess Valley)

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Under 40 minutes London. Close to several well-known Golf Courses.



THE IDEAL COMPACT LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE
With a grand lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms (lavatory basins, h. & c.), 3 bathrooms.
Complete offices. Excellent garage for 2 cars. Useful outbuildings. All Company's
mains. Central heating. Independent hot water.

CHARMING BUT INEXPENSIVE GARDEN with lawns, herbaceous borders,
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ABOUT 1½ ACRES

MODERATE PRICE FREEHOLD. MORE LAND COULD
BE HAD.

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OXTED AND WESTERHAM

c.2

½ mile station. 1½ miles ancient township. Glorious position.

LOVELY TUDOR FARMHOUSE

WITH THE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF OAK WORK & PANELLING,
LEADED WINDOWS AND OPEN FIREPLACES.

3 fine reception, 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, separate quarters for married couple,
2 bedrooms and bathroom. Main services. Complete central heating. Concealed
basins in bedrooms. Electric refrigeration.

Garage 4½ cars.

OLD OAST HOUSE, FITTED AS SOLARIUM. LOVELY GARDENS AND
GROUNDS. SWIMMING POOL, 40 ft. by 20 ft. HARD TENNIS COURT. IN ALL

ABOUT 15 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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OXFORDSHIRE

c.2

In a lovely district adjoining and overlooking a well-known
common. Local buses to Henley and Reading pass the
property.

SUBSTANTIAL AND WELL-PLACED RESIDENCE

3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

MAIN WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT. GARAGE.
OUTBUILDINGS. COTTAGE FOR GARDENER.

MATURED GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF ABOUT
2½ ACRES

FREEHOLD £4,850

(OPEN TO OFFER)

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ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
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Wareham 2 miles. Dorchester 14 miles. Bournemouth 15 miles. 5 miles from the Coast.

THE EXCELLENT FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

COMPRISING THE WESTERN PORTION OF THE

WEST HOLME MANOR ESTATE, EAST STOKE, NEAR WAREHAM

and including TWO IMPORTANT DAIRY AND MIXED FARMS of 168 ACRES and 120 ACRES respectively, EQUIPPED WITH GOOD HOUSES AND FARM BUILDINGS—AN EXCELLENT SMALLHOLDING OF ABOUT 34 ACRES.

WOODLANDS, MEADOWLAND, WITHY AND SPEAR BEDS. 2 OTHER SMALLHOLDINGS. AN OLD-WORLD COTTAGE.
 THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO AN AREA OF ABOUT
403 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION OF CERTAIN LANDS IN HAND WILL BE GIVEN ON COMPLETION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION in 11 LOTS at THE RED LION HOTEL, WAREHAM, on TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1942, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. RAWLINS, DAVY & WELLS, Hinton Road, Bournemouth. Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth, Southampton and Brighton.

BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

Situated well away from the road amidst delightful surroundings. South aspect. Gravel soil.

THIS VERY ATTRACTIVE COMPACT

MODERN RESIDENCE

Built in the Manor House style and enjoying fine woodland views.

9 good bed and dressing rooms (lavatory basins in many of the rooms), 3 bathrooms, drawing room (27ft. by 16ft., with oak floor and partly oak panelled), dining room (18ft. by 15ft.), morning room (20ft. by 16ft., with oak beams and partly oak panelled).

Servants' Hall.
 Good Domestic Offices.

MAIN WATER,
 ELECTRICITY AND GAS.
 CENTRAL HEATING.
 (Independent boiler.)



EXCELLENT ENTRANCE LODGE (suitable for a gentleman's residence, containing 3 bedrooms with lavatory basins 2 sitting rooms; numerous out-houses, 2 garages. Main water and electricity.)

Garage for 3 cars. Glasshouses. Tastefully arranged Gardens and Grounds. Productive kitchen garden, oak copse, good pastureland, heather land; the whole extending to an area of about

37 ACRES

BARGAIN PRICE £6,750

Particulars can be obtained of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

Within a short distance of the coast—close to the New Forest and about 10 miles from Bournemouth.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

THIS MODERN TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE, FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN LABOUR-SAVING CONVENIENCE AND APPLIANCES.

4 BEDROOMS (WITH BASINS, H. & C.), 2 BATHROOMS, 3 GOOD BOX ROOMS, LOUNGE, PANELLED DINING ROOM, STUDY, KITCHEN AND OFFICES.



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GARAGE.

CENTRAL HEATING.

FITTED WALL ELECTRIC

RADIATORS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

MAIN WATER.

PARQUET OAK BLOCK FLOORS
 ON GROUND FLOOR.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN.

COUNTRY HOTEL FOR SALE AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

DORSET

Situated in beautiful surroundings.

FINE OLD STONE-BUILT COUNTRY MANSION

CONVERTED SOME YEARS AGO AND NOW RUN AS AN EXCEEDINGLY SUCCESSFUL HOTEL

30 bedrooms, several fitted bathrooms, fine suite of reception rooms, very large and elaborately panelled music or recreation room, oak-panelled hall, complete offices. Stabling, garages. Walled kitchen garden.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS OF ABOUT
50 ACRES

LICENSED.

PRICE £20,000 FREEHOLD (INCLUDING FURNITURE AND EFFECTS)

For orders to view apply: FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

WANTED

FOX & SONS, ESTATE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, HAVE MANY ENQUIRIES AT EACH OF THEIR BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON AND BRIGHTON OFFICES FOR ALL TYPES OF

COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS AND ESTATES

OWNERS ARE INVITED TO SEND PARTICULARS AND PHOTOGRAPHS, IF POSSIBLE, AS THERE ARE LARGE NUMBERS OF APPLICANTS WAITING.

SUSSEX

2 miles from Billingshurst, 7 miles from Horsham, 15 miles from Worthing.

HUNTING WITH 2 PACKS. IN PERFECT CONDITION THROUGHOUT. FACING DUE SOUTH.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING RESIDENCE

nicely secluded and approached by a drive about 100 yards in length.

7 bedrooms, 2 large panelled bathrooms, delightful lounge 24ft. 9ins. by 14ft.; dining room, 21ft. 6ins. by 16ft.; study, cloakroom, kitchen and good offices. Maid's sitting room. Aga cooker, Ideal boiler. Central heating throughout. Electric light. Main water. Garage for 3 cars. Good range of buildings.

Compact delightful garden with tennis court, kitchen garden, etc., the whole extending to about

30 ACRES

PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD FOR THE WHOLE

THE HOUSE AND GARDEN OF ABOUT 4 ACRES WOULD BE SOLD SEPARATELY FOR £5,500 IF DESIRED.

For further particulars, apply FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



“This echo would repeat ten syllables most articulately”

Nor need the gravest man be ashamed to appear taken with such a phenomenon, since it may become the subject of mathematical enquiries, wrote Gilbert White of Selborne in 1778, describing one of the earliest experiments in what we now know as the Science of Acoustics. In this (as in much else) the great naturalist was a good prophet. In our day it has become possible to measure and control sound with exactitude; to diagnose and prescribe for

defective acoustics in theatres and lecture halls; and in homes and hospitals and offices to absorb noise, and thus bring restful quiet. Celotex have been pioneers in this beneficial new science; Acousti-Celotex sound absorbing tiles are in world-wide use. To-day in executive offices, typing pools and workshops of vital industries they can do a job of immediate value. Celotex would like to tell you now about a subject where possibilities are, perhaps, not so widely realised as they should be. Write to Acoustical Department,

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Discovery . . .

Even the sketchiest possibility of discovering and developing new lands was spur enough to Raleigh's spirit of enterprise and adventure.

There was the chance of glory for his country; so he planned and charted and set

his sails with all his unconquerable heart and soul.

In a lesser field, we too, of the Raleigh Cycle Co., have modestly shared that passion for discovery; with pleasing benefit to all who travel the road by cycle.

Raleigh Cycles are rationed. Register your order with your dealer, but try to carry on with your existing machine and leave the new bicycles for war workers.

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE



THE RALEIGH CYCLE CO. LTD., LENTON, NOTTINGHAM

RN54A

LUCKY DOG?

The people who are quite convinced that theirs are indeed lucky dogs are those who have always fed their pets on "Chappie." For, as old customers, they can count on still getting their fair and regular share of the limited supplies available, now that "Chappie" has had to be rationed.

These lucky dogs are, relatively, very few. And, until the war is over, their numbers cannot possibly be increased. Which is not much consolation for all the other dog-lovers.

To them we can only say how much we regret our inability to help them. But we believe they will sympathise with us and not resent our making a suggestion.

Vets, breeders and other experts will tell you that "Chappie" is the ideal all-round food for dogs — the complete, scientifically balanced diet that contains what they need to keep them fit and happy.

Consequently, if you are really fond of your dog, you will determine that when peace makes full supplies

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"CHAPPIE" DOG FOOD
In air-tight jars — 10d. From Grocers, Corn Chandlers, Pet Shops, Chemists and all good stores.



"CHAPPIE" DOG FOOD

Buy
Euthymol
TOOTH PASTE

from a
*Qualified
Chemist*



He is trained to estimate the purity and value of drugs and health products . . . he has a high opinion of Euthymol



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steady opinion of
the North

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YP4

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IN YOUR 1-lb & 2-lb JAM JARS
with the wonderful

SNAP CLOSURES

SIMPLE • QUICK • CHEAP

Supplied in two sizes, NO. 1 for 2-lb. jars and NO. 1A for 1-lb. jars complete with labels and instructions. Get a supply to-day and enjoy Summer fruits in Winter without points coupons. **NO SUGAR NEEDED!** Awarded the Certificate of "Good House-keeping" Institute.

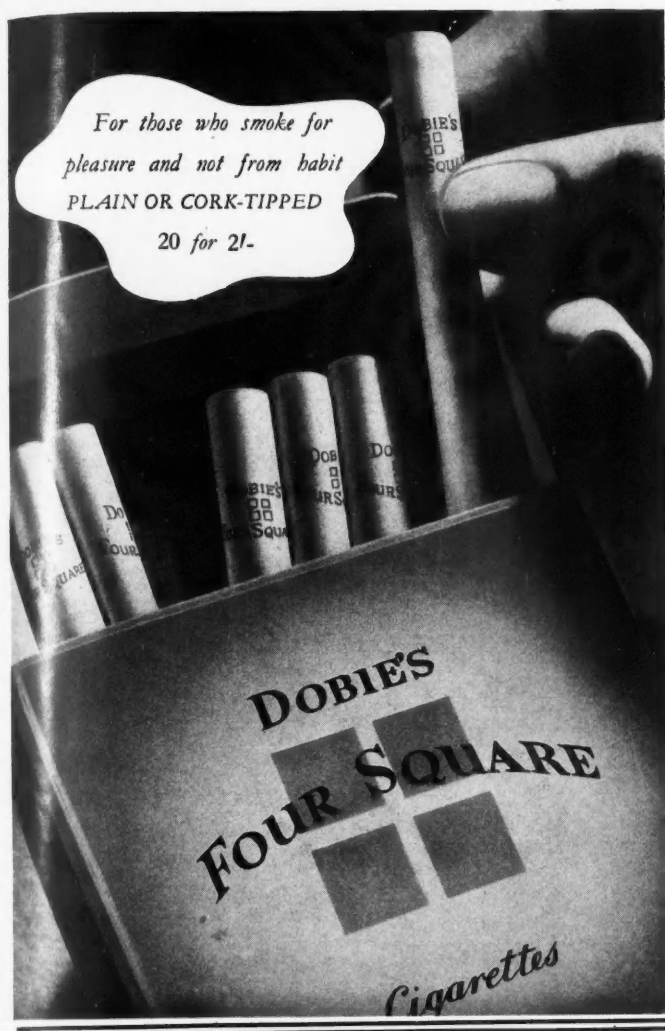
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCI. No. 2369

JUNE 12, 1942



Harlip

MRS. THOMAS HAZLERIGG

Mrs. Hazlerigg, who is an officer in the A.T.S., is the only daughter of the late Major Cecil Bates, D.S.O., M.C., and of Mrs. Bates, of Oxendon Hall, Market Harborough, and was married in March to Major Thomas Hazlerigg, the Leicestershire Yeomanry, second son of Sir Arthur and Lady Hazlerigg, of Noseley Hall, Leicestershire

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RECONSTRUCTION AND FARMING

LORD ADDISON, whose work as Minister of Reconstruction during the last war deserves the recognition which was denied it by force of circumstances, continues manfully to impress upon the House of Lords the importance of preparation for peace. His motion last week was couched in general terms, but both he and Lord Perth laid stress upon the vital economic decisions which will have to be taken, and taken primarily in concert with the United States. That the importance of these problems of economic world settlement is not under-estimated in America will be gathered from an article in the current issue of *Agenda* from the pen of Mr. Harold Butler, who was recently appointed to take charge of British information services in Washington. America has had time—with at least partial detachment—to consider the probable effects of the war, and Mr. Butler tells us that the search for a compromise between *laissez-faire* and complete collectivism has been, and is being, prosecuted more consciously and more ardently than elsewhere. The recent agreement between the two Governments he considers of the utmost importance inasmuch as it shows that Britain and the United States are united in the view that the key to a comprehensive economic settlement is to be sought in an expansionist policy, and pledges both nations to a joint effort in re-building the world's economy.

Some of our own difficulties are made evident in the Report on Reconstruction just issued by the Federation of British Industries, which raises the question of the relation of agriculture to industry after the war. The Report makes no bones about the desirability of a prosperous post-war agriculture, but if, it says, "those branches of agriculture whose products enter most into the cost of living are artificially stimulated in this country, with the result that the cost of living rises substantially, our competitive position in the export markets will be prejudicially affected, and if we cut down our imports of foodstuffs we shall find the world less able to buy our manufactured goods." These facts have to be faced, and the problems they raise are obviously insoluble without the goodwill and co-operation not only of the United States but of other primary-producing countries. Solved they must be, however, for this country is completely determined that never

again will we allow our agriculture to revert to its old condition of neglect and decay.

AGRICULTURAL HEADQUARTERS

IF Mr. Hudson's appointment as Minister of Agriculture was viewed askance by some people, they have been converted into keen admirers by the ability with which he has mastered the intricacies of his subject, and even more by the zealous conviction with which he has maintained the cause of good farming and good farmers. A Minister of Agriculture is, of course, appointed to tell farmers what his Government intends them to do, rather than to instruct the Cabinet in agriculture. But both Government and farmers cannot but be benefited if he himself is also a practical farmer, as Mr. Hudson is about to become. He proposes to run his new Wiltshire farm on the dairy-cum-arable basis on which—as he said recently—he believes the future of British farming must be built. So that there shall be no mistake, Mrs. Hudson is also running a farm of her own. Much of his success as Minister is undoubtedly due to the system of *liaison* officers that he established; personal links between himself and the War Agricultural Committees, and equally between farmers and the Minister. Chief Liaison Officer and Agricultural Adviser is Mr. William Gavin, whose knighthood announced in the Birthday Honours is well earned. It is getting on for 40 years since Mr. Gavin began his agricultural career at Cambridge, and he has crossed a great deal of country—not always running—since the days when he was President of the C.U.A.C. He has had long experience of large-scale farming both in East Anglia and the West Country, has been a director of the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation and a member of the Potato Marketing Board, and, as Agricultural Director of Imperial Chemical Industries, has had unrivalled opportunity of surveying the farming industry as a whole. In this vital department Mr. Gavin would be the first to acknowledge the part played by his very able lieutenant, Mr. Anthony Hurd, who combines practical knowledge with unusual gifts as a writer and broadcaster.

A SONG FOR MARJORIE

THE river runs fast
With the melted snow,
And the green leaves come,
And the dead leaves go
Hidden in the green grass
Springing up below.

The white spires of blossom
On the chestnut trees
Are a-rumble with the wings
Of the numberless bees,
And the land birds are back again
From Southern lands and seas.

The glad days are here now,
The bright days of sun,
And fast as the river
The Spring days run.—
Oh! may I be with you, my love,
Before the Summer's done!

Offlag VII C. J. BUXTON.

THE FOG OF LAW

THE great heart of the people beats in sympathy with Mr. Bumble over his description of the law. Most of us are ready to throw half a brick at the lawyers when we can, and the interesting correspondence in *The Times* on "Statutory Language" has given us the chance. *Ignorantia legis haud excusat* seems a harsh maxim when that law is to the layman incomprehensible, and few will deny that it would be an ideal state of things if statutes were expressed in perfectly lucid and intelligible language. Yet nobody who has ever tried to express anything both fully and exactly will say that this is an easy thing to do, and the series of Acts on Workmen's Compensation, in which some attempt at simplicity was made, has produced the finest crop of decisions of recent years. It may be that the draftsman could anticipate all possible sets of circumstances and yet employ shorter sentences; but,

granting so much, this only touches the fringe of the subject. The real difficulty or, at any rate, one great difficulty lies in our system of interpretation. The supporters of simplicity want statutes to be made fool-proof, so that the ordinary mortal can understand them, but there remains the question of making them, as has been pleasantly said, judge-proof. If a judge is to know all that was in the minds of the Parliament that passed the Act and is to have no chance of reading into the words something of his sentiments or prejudices, those words must almost of necessity be long-winded and complicated. The alternative is to allow the judges to get at the spirit rather than the letter and, as the Warden of Merton has said, "to interpret statutes in the same way as they interpret case law, by considering the principle and not the mere wording." At present they cannot do so, at any rate unless they sit in the ultimate tribunal, the House of Lords. Many would doubtless be afraid of giving them the power, but it seems the obvious way out of the difficulty.

ARNOLD OF RUGBY

LAST year was celebrated the centenary of Tom Brown's cricket match at Rugby, and to-day it is 100 years since the death of Rugby's famous headmaster Thomas Arnold. It is appropriate that the two centenaries should follow close on one another, for it is to *Tom Brown's School-days* that most of us owe our picture of Arnold. In the *Dictionary of National Biography* it is said that he will be known to the world through Stanley's *Life and Correspondence*, but for one who has read that work thousands have read Thomas Hughes's immortal story. Of late years there has been a tendency, under Lytton Strachey's brilliant tutelage, to smile a little unkindly at Arnold's intense seriousness and to think that his best boys, so "thoughtful, manly-minded and conscious of duty and obligation," must have been young prigs. Perhaps they were, but in these days we grow more serious ourselves and think more highly of Arnold's "Victorian" virtues. His main and proclaimed object of producing "Christian gentlemen" may seem now rather narrow; it has even been held responsible for the weaknesses of our public schools, and certainly his reforms in the shape of a little mathematics and modern history appear meagre enough. We must, however, judge a man by his own times, and Arnold fulfilled Dr. Hawkins's famous prophecy that he would "change the face of education all through the public schools of England." Neither the book nor its great figure will ever be forgotten.

DOGS IN WAR-TIME

THE Minister of Agriculture's appeal to owners of redundant horses to put them down may make many dog-owners anxious, particularly in view of a recent German order restricting food supplies to dogs serving specified useful purposes or for breeding. A correspondence in the *Manchester Guardian* suggests that drastic action will not be needed if certain steps are taken now. There were about 4,000,000 dogs in the United Kingdom in 1939, of which only about 425,000 were pedigree dogs. This latter number, it is estimated, is now reduced to 250,000, and at least 40,000 in addition have been destroyed—despite the fact that in normal times the pedigree dog industry is a valuable one, the export trade alone being worth £90,000 a year. It is pointed out that the dogs that have not been reduced in numbers, and which constitute 90 per cent. of the normal dog population, are mongrels. We can, therefore, hope that none of these faithful friends, whether mongrel or pure-bred, will have to be destroyed, provided that the promiscuous breeding of mongrels in war-time is absolutely checked—by being made an offence. It is estimated that no fewer than 715,000 mongrels are bred annually, as against 85,000 pedigree dogs (now reduced to some 21,000). In this way, the dog-feeding problem, if tackled now, may be prevented from becoming serious, and the national asset represented by pedigree stocks, besides the existing population of working and companion dogs, be conserved.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES . . .

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

THE reports of the constant sandstorms, which delayed military operations in Libya, were likely to give the impression that the climate is very much worse than it is in reality. From the early part of April to the beginning of June is what is known as the *Khamsin* period. *Khamsin* is Arabic for 50, and the local theory is that from the first hot southerly wind of early spring there will be 50 days during which these furnace-like dust-storms may occur. They last usually for three days—occasionally six—dying down at sunset to a hot, airless night, and springing up again the following morning with the midday temperature at anything from 106° to 116°. On the third day, which is the worst, the wind in the afternoon shifts from due south to south-west, and from south-west to west and then, at about 5 p.m. in the evening, it goes with a final burst and scurry of sand into north, and a delicious damp cool breeze comes in from the sea. I know of nothing more delightful and refreshing than this moisture-laden wind after three days of burning heat and excessive dryness. After the *Khamsin* gale has blown itself out there is usually a period of from a week to 10 days when the weather is pleasant and normal until the next southerly "buster" comes along.

When the *Khamsin* period ends—say from June 7 onwards—the weather settles down to the normal summer heat of Egypt. Every day a strong cool breeze comes in from the sea at about 10 a.m., and, on the coast and for some 15 miles inland, the day temperature is about 88° with considerable humidity. Farther south than this, in the high desert, there is no humidity and the thermometer registers from 100° to 105°, but the nights are cool and invigorating. At the end of September the summer weather breaks its routine of steady wind and cloudless skies, and there are hot airless days and a slight return to *Khamsin* conditions until the rains come any time after the beginning of October.

AS so many COUNTRY LIFE readers have relatives serving in that part of the world, and have written to ask what the climate is really like, it occurs to me that this prosaic weather report on our main front may be of interest. One of the communiqués from Libya mentioned that conditions were much worse than in normal times, as constant movement of motor vehicles and tanks has completely disintegrated the natural hard surface of the desert so that the lightest breeze raises a dust-storm.

Those who were in Allenby's army facing Gaza and Beersheba in the blazing summer of 1917 will understand this, and will recall that during those long hot months one saw only the high ridge of enemy-occupied land in front with the white stone buildings of Gaza in the *gamaiz* trees on the crest; and apparently there was no background, for beyond was nothing but yellow haze. When the tide of war had receded to the north some 70 miles, and the winter rains had laid the dust, I came back to the old front line and was amazed to see that Gaza had a background, and a very beautiful one. In place of the belt of yellow haze that had blotted out everything for months, one looked for miles on green and grey foothills to the purple heights of the Judean hills and the mountain tops round Hebron and Jerusalem.

CLUTCH of chickens of very mixed breed from a neighbouring farm shows how, if the recognised utility strains—such as the



Will F. Taylor

THATCHED HOUSES ROUND THE CHURCH AT WELFORD, ON THE AVON, IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Rhode, Leghorn, Sussex and others—are sufficiently intermingled over a period of years, the resulting mongrel stock tends to hark back to the indigenous fowl—the Game. This particular clutch is remarkable because among them are two cockerels, which have adopted the colouring of the Black-breasted Red, though there is nothing on the farm that suggests the Game type, and one individual appears to have harked right back to the dawn of poultry history and a very remote ancestor, for the feathering suggests the Grey Jungle fowl of India, even to the queer whitish patch of stiff feathers under the eyes.

There would seem to be some mystery about the origin of the domestic fowl, for it is not mentioned anywhere in the Old Testament; neither does it appear in the bas-reliefs of Egyptian tombs and monuments, which constitute a complete record of the fauna, feather and fish of the Pharaohs. In the absence of any direct evidence it is fairly safe to assume that it was evolved first in the east from wild varieties, and then gradually spread westwards. There are actually four types of Jungle fowl, but the commonest and best-known are the Grey, *Gallus sonnerati*, and the Red, *Gallus bankiva*, and the fact that these two varieties can be crossed easily with domestic birds suggests they must be the progenitors of our existing strains.

YEARS ago a cock-fighting friend of mine obtained some Red Jungle fowl from India, and crossed them with Black-breasted Red game with the idea of evolving a particularly quick and active bird, for *bankiva* is a most pugnacious and redoubtable fighter on his own ground. The "cocker" achieved his object in one particular, for he bred some beautiful birds which were faster than anything ever seen in a cockpit; but Nature appears to resent any interference with her routine, and retaliates invariably. In this case it took the form of what is known as the "chicken heart," and at the first prick from their opponents' spurs these wonderful hybrids squawked like pullets and ran for cover.

Some 30 years ago the Earl of Devon of those days put down two pairs of Red Jungle fowl in his park at Powderham, and for a time it looked as if the experiment were a success, for the birds bred and brought up their clutches, so that high-flying, crowing "bantams" figured at some of the pheasant shoots, to the discomfiture of the guns—especially after lunch. It transpired, however, that all the young birds were cocks and, as this sex peculiarity persisted, the stock died out when the original hens died

off. While I was in Egypt I obtained for the Cairo Zoo some pairs of the Mountain hyrax, the coney of the Bible, and these queer little animals, who I believe claim relationship with the elephant, settled down in their new quarters and bred extensively, but here again males only was the rule with the internees, and the hyrax died out. Perhaps some learned COUNTRY LIFE reader can explain the mystery, and the predilection for the sterner sex when animals and birds live under unnatural conditions.

* * *

OPINIONS as to the value of cadet units serving in conjunction with the Home Guard appear to vary, and under the existing organisation it would seem to depend on the personal views of the officer charged with the cadet formation as to the extent to which they form part of the Home Guard forces, and the rôle they play. It is most difficult to frame general orders for anything connected with the Home Guard, as conditions are so different in towns, villages and open country, and an administrative system which is excellent for a densely populated area is inoperative in farming districts, and *vice versa*. In some parts of the countryside it is not easy to find the necessary quota of 30 boys of the right age, which is the recognised establishment for a unit, and therefore many likely-looking youths are lost to the Service.

At a recent big invasion exercise there were two small guns—calibre, muzzle velocity, projectile penetration and other details I virtuously suppress—which played a most active part, and which were handled with a snap and vigour that recalled the old days of the Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia. After the battle, during which the guns changed position several times at the double, it was interesting to find that they were manned entirely by cadets of 16, one team being commanded by an ex-sergeant of Horse Artillery and the other by an ex-Naval gunner, and also to learn that one of the teams had headed the list of competitors in a shoot open to the Zone.

It is admitted that the unit in question was lucky to find two such experienced instructors, but it is the exception in the Home Guard to be unable to find somewhere in the company the right man for the job. The excellent showing made by these active youths goes to prove that among the boys of this age group there are some "keen as mustard" young soldiers, well fitted to play their part at the present time, who will be of even more value in 1943 if, unfortunately, there should still be need for their services.

THE COUNTRYMAN MUST HELP US

By SIR CHARLES BRESSEY

THE extension of planning from town to country will call for a closer co-operation than has hitherto prevailed between the solid, silent countryman and the glib, professionally trained townsman who generation after generation arrogates to himself the privilege of planning everything, everywhere, for everybody. While the plodding countrymen have kept the noiseless tenor of their way, the urban planners have crashed across the rural landscape like Mr. Jorrocks of St. Botolph Lane, and some observers are inclined to wonder whether the results of this urban predominance are entirely satisfactory. Country planning ought surely to be done in a barn or on a bench outside the village inn, not under electric light in a city office. I recall with gratitude the holidays of my boyhood, spent on farms in the Cotswolds, where my brain probably developed more useful bumps than during the school term.

In attending conferences of town planners, how seldom do we meet authentic spokesmen from the land, with hob-nailed boots and leather gaiters. How interesting to listen to a gamekeeper or his opposite number, the poacher, expressing their views in racy, home-spun terms which King Alfred would have understood, instead of the mincing, London dialect which many of us are born to use. Why can't we be favoured with the opinions of experts like the gentleman who sat behind David Copperfield on the coach: "There aint no sort of 'orse that I aint bred and no sort of dorg. 'Orses and dorgs is some men's fancy. They're wittles and drink to me, lodging, wife and children, reading, writing and 'rithmetic, snuff, tobacco and sleep." As an instance of the downrightness of provincial idiom, I was sitting on a cricket green in Worcestershire, next to a homely village lass who was oppressed by the patronising manners of an over-dainty town girl. The stout village lass eased her mind with the remark: "I doant clem my guts to gaud my back." Think what force would be added

to our debates by speech coined in that mint!

One of the first essentials for the success of country planning is that the townsman should be persuaded to acquire a downright knowledge of the land, preferably on foot and in the winter months, deliberately dismissing from his mind all those poetical impostures that are garnished with "Hey Nonny Nonny" and shaggy sketches of picturesquely tottering cottages. It is unfortunate that the teeny-weeny mullioned windows that look so winsome on a picture postcard do not admit enough light for indoor reading. Pretty fronts can be deceptive. A lorry-driver who had been billeted in a much admired village made the shrewd remark that the cottages looked hygienic from the street but were lowgienic inside. The young townsman has much to learn. Travelling from the City to Romford on the upper deck of a 'bus I listened to a suburban youngster chattering to his mother. For 10 miles we drove along streets lined with shops, cinemas, town halls, public-houses and hospitals—the highway bustling with every form of traffic, from standard perambulators to opulent hearses. The child commented appreciatively. At the tenth milestone we emerged into open country near Romford and traversed a broad belt of farmlands in a high state of cultivation. The boy murmured: "Look at all this wasted land!" Even greater ignorance was displayed by a well-educated woman who sat beside me at a town-planning conference. She was dressed in startlingly discordant colours, and urged that in every village some good lady like herself should be nominated as local adviser whose approval would have to be given before any change was made in the landscape, even in the colour of front doors or shop fronts!

If the countryman's thoughts were put into words, some cherished notions about amenities might have to be modified—as, for instance, the highly artistic prejudice against iron roofs. A successful farmer cultivating a droughty tract of downland told me what

benefit he had gained by substituting iron for thatch. Whereas scanty showers were completely absorbed by thatched roofs, every drop of rain falling on iron sheeting ran down into the gutters and helped to replenish the storage tanks. I recall two amusing blunders in which I myself had a share. When widening a road skirting cherry orchards, the well-intentioned Highways Committee decided to leave some of the cherry trees standing on the footway. I supported this enthusiastically. The owners of the orchards were aghast. They protested that as these trees would not be properly tended by expert fruit growers they must be felled, lest disease should spread from the neglected trees to the orchard. If the Highways Committee refused to fell them, the owners of the orchards would do so for their own protection.

In another county, when a road was being widened on open forest land, the verifiers imposed a condition that the wayside should be smoothly covered with fertile soil and sown with first-rate grass seed, so as to conceal any unsightly scars caused by the road widening. The surveyor purchased grass seed of the highest quality from the most eminent nurserymen, and the crop flourished exceedingly. Unfortunately, however, the forest ponies, who had hitherto fed on nothing better than the tussocky grass on the common, were irresistibly attracted by this succulent crop, and traffic was held up by the processions of hungry ponies queueing up on the highway and struggling for a place at the feast.

From blunders of this kind the horse sense of the shrewd countryman might save us. We might learn from him that the King's Highway in rural areas has to accommodate many other forms of traffic besides the lorry and the touring car; the horseman is not yet extinct, cattle and pigs are still driven to market, and roadside wastes cannot lightly be sacrificed for the widening of carriage-ways. Let me cite a few propositions in which I should hope to secure the support of our Silent Partner:



CHIPPING CAMPDEN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF ENGLISH VILLAGES—WELL AWAY FROM A MAIN ROAD

(1) Town and country should be served as separate and distinct dishes, and not indiscriminately mashed into an uninviting pulp, like those minced compounds the butchers offer for sale "without coupons." No one wants a "bubble and squeak" landscape in which stale scraps of town potato are embedded in faded leaves of country cabbage. How delightful, on the other hand, to see the ancient city walls of Montreuil rising sheer from the beetfields of the Pas-de-Calais and displaying the ever-ripening tints of Vauban's red bricks. Take a glance at Avebury snuggling within its ring of earthworks, or at Dorchester as seen by Thomas Hardy, "Huddled all together, shut in by a square wall of trees like a plot of garden ground by a box edging."

(2) Town walls, moats and earthworks have had their day, but their place should be taken by inviolate green belts of farmland or parkways setting bounds to the growth of the town. Haphazard development on the fringe of great cities cannot be reconciled with any process of orderly planning. The claims of town and country must be scrupulously balanced, with a bias in favour of the country upon which, as we now realise, we are dependent for food. No longer can we afford to stand by while fruitful farms are converted by reckless speculators into so-called "eligible building land" which may lie waste and derelict for 20 years before its new purpose is fulfilled. The falling birthrate should give pause to over-sanguine estate developers.

(3) Just as town and country should be clearly distinguished, so should also the network of rural lanes and village streets be distinguished from the great arterial highways and bustling main roads. Here is an ensample from England's road map: follow the great Roman arterial highway (Ermine Street) which runs unswervingly north from Lincoln to the Humber; along this 30-mile stretch there is scarcely an ancient village to be found; it is a through route pure and simple. It offered no attraction to home-seekers, and our forbears, the founders of Anglo-Saxon villages, wisely chose sites a mile or two from the great highway so that their homesteads might nestle in the shelter of well-watered valleys and be served by shady lanes which followed the winding course of the brook.

(4) Unhappily our main roads sometimes thread their noisy way through a succession of picturesque villages, quite unfitted to serve as a channel for an ever-increasing stream of traffic. It is a heart-rending task to widen these homely streets by cutting back the village green, felling the immemorial elms, encroaching on the



AVEBURY, WILTSHIRE, "SNUGLING WITHIN ITS RING OF EARTHWORKS"

school playground, and whittling away the cottage forecourts richly scented with gilly-flowers. Moreover, when all these cruelties have been inflicted, the village street, closely lined with dwellings, is still unsuitable and unsafe for main-road traffic. Rather than work such havoc, recourse should be had to the creation of an entirely new road clear of the village, or, better still, clear of villages in the plural. Too many short by-passes have been made of what I should call the "blister" variety. Here and there the modern road map discloses a succession of these blisters, each village having its own separate blister. For many reasons this is confusing and untidy. The junction of the new by-pass with the old road on either flank of the village creates a permanent scar, while road safety is impaired by the eddies of traffic that arise at such points. A longer by-pass of what I may call the "bow-string" variety is more satisfactory. At its best it takes a perfectly straight course over open country, relieving a whole series of villages which are studded along the curve of the bow. Thus the North Kent coastal by-pass extends for 15 miles from Faversham eastwards to the Isle of Thanet. The course of this "bow-string"

lies mainly across grazing marshes and provides relief to Whitstable, Herne Bay and various villages fringing the north coast of Kent.

(5) How will our Silent Partner vote in a debate on motor-ways? Despite the numerous foreign examples with which most of us are familiar—for example, the road between The Hague and Amsterdam—motor-ways have never yet secured the whole-hearted favour of highway authorities in Great Britain. Country planners can hardly turn their back upon the various problems to which motor-ways would give rise. We may, I think, discard tolls from consideration. But traffic on these routes would

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*As Lord Northbourne's article in our series "Land Control after the War," which should have appeared this week, also deals with an aspect of country planning, we have held it over until our next issue.*  
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doubtless be restricted to fast-moving vehicles. Restrictions of this kind are already imposed in some vehicular tunnels, so no new principle is involved. If we admit the merits of the unencumbered, unswerving Ermine Street, can we deny the great utility and greater safety of a motor-way which would pass over, or under, all cross-roads and traverse land permanently reserved for agricultural use—quit of any form of ribbon development, save for rest-houses, filling-stations, etc.? The value of such roads as a rapid means of marketing agricultural produce will not be overlooked.

(6) What of field paths? Many of us would like to enlarge the horizon of the coming generation by developing a well signposted network of field paths, which would serve as an invaluable adjunct to the Youth Hostels. Some experts have told me that there is no better method of preventing the wanton trespass which in their judgment often arose from the difficulty of finding the legitimate track.

The cautious, patient countryman may perhaps dissuade us from attempts to peer too far into the future. He may remind us that when Kent, Surrey and Sussex formed the "Black country," where every available stream was dammed to provide a "hammer pond" for the forge, no wizard arose to predict that this basic industry would flit to Staffordshire and cover the Midlands with a pall of smoke. When our ancestors were yet unwashed, who would have dreamed that George III would give his Royal patronage to a bathing-machine on Weymouth beach and so forge the first link in that endless chain of coastal resorts which now encircles the United Kingdom and blocks the countryman's view of the sea?

Can we claim greater foresight than our ancestors?



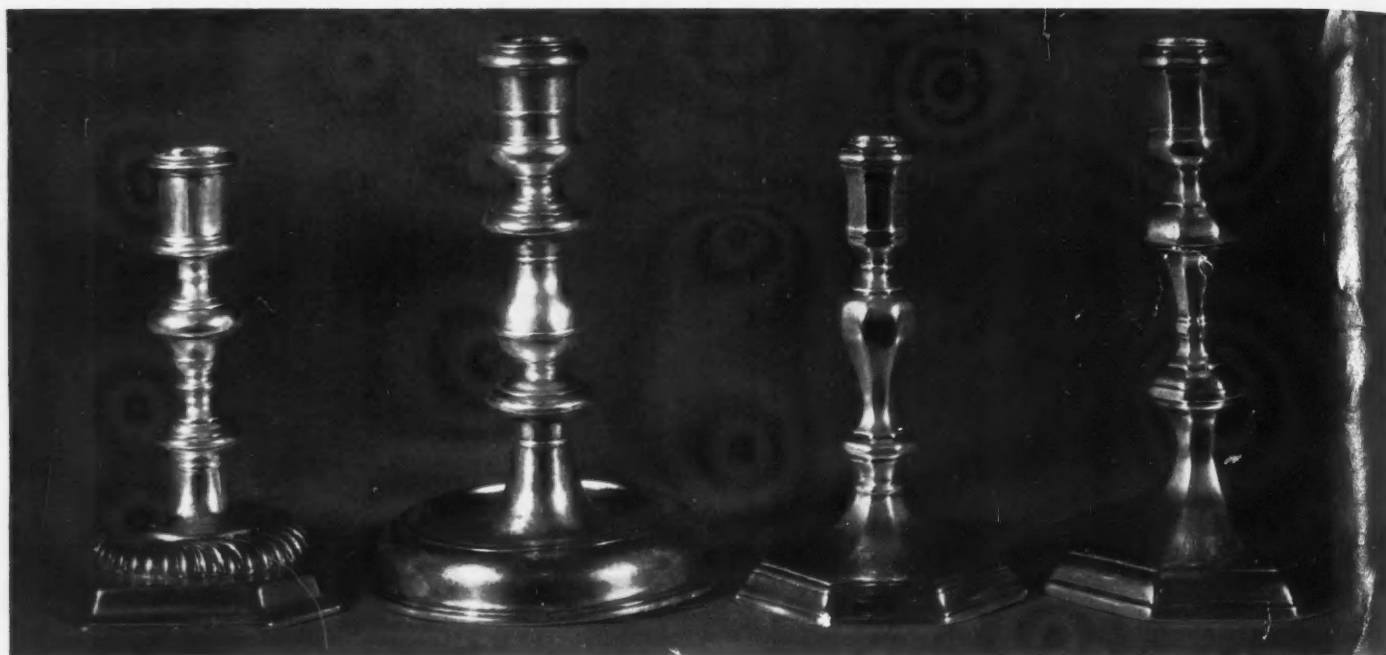
ERMINE STREET, NORTH OF LINCOLN: FOR 30 MILES THERE IS SCARCELY AN ANCIENT VILLAGE TO BE FOUND

British Council

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND'S PLATE—III

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY TABLE SILVER

By E. ALFRED JONES



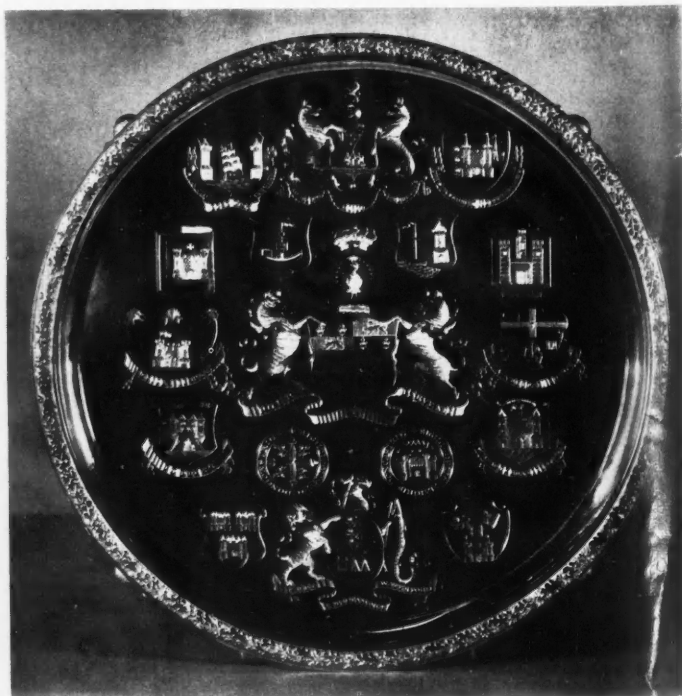
1.—QUEEN ANNE AND GEORGE I CANDLESTICKS. By various makers

THE art of the candlestick-maker is a fascinating branch of the craft. At Belvoir Castle, as might be expected, there is an enviable collection of different forms, from 1689-90, the date of a pair with fluted pillars and wide and scalloped octagonal bases, illustrated in the preceding article. Four more specimens have been selected for illustration (Fig. 1), namely, from a set of six by the worthy Benjamin Pyne, 1705-6, and others by Joseph Bird, George Garthorne, Joseph Keigwin, of the Queen Anne and George I periods, all skilful in the craft. To these may be added several of the taller George III candlesticks and what must surely

be one of the most gigantic silver-gilt candelabra, about 61 ins. high of the great weight of 1,333 oz., for eight candles. It is inscribed as a gift to Major-General the Right Honourable Lord Charles Somerset Manners, M.P. for the county of Cambridge for 28 years, by the freeholders whose names are perpetuated upon it. The maker was probably James Hobbs in 1831. An engraving of it was published by Storer, of Cambridge, inscribed "published and sold by W. Styles." Some amusing speeches at an election in 1831 are recorded in the *Cambridge Chronicle* of August 13.

A silver-gilt toilet service (Fig. 2) consists of one large and two smaller rectangular boxes,

two pairs of square boxes in two different sizes, and a pair of tall square scent bottles, richly chased and embossed with scrolls, flowers and foliage and rocaïlle work, from the workshop of Edward Feline in 1750-1 (one box in 1751-2). The pair of small square salvers and the snuffer tray were made by George Boothby in 1751-2 and the snuffers in 1804-5. The different pieces are engraved with the coronet of a duke and the initials E R., for Elizabeth, wife of the fifth Duke. A charming little two-handled cup of silver, only 3¼ ins. high, of the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century, has crept into the case with the service at some time. It is engraved with foliated scrolls and two

2.—SILVER-GILT TOILET SERVICE
Mostly 1750-51, by Edward Feline3.—GOLD SALVER
By Paul Storr, 1801-02 Diameter 12 ins.

medallions and is fitted with two scrolled handles terminating in grotesque heads and stands on a short gadrooned foot. No hall-marks have been found on it, but there is an unknown maker's mark of the crowned initials JS with a tiny S below.

There are incomplete parts of another and plainer toilet service, dating for the most part from 1778-9 and made by William Grundy.

As in many other great noblemen's houses there is a rich display of the heavy vessels regarded as indispensable for the table in the eighteenth century—as many as 36 meat dishes of divers sizes, wrought in 1749-50, in the workshop of Edward Wakelin, in Panton Street, a predecessor of Garrards, the Crown goldsmiths. With these are 28 dish-covers, weighing no less than 1,285 oz., and a quantity of dinner plates and other things, from the same much patronised workshop. Paul Storr, equally patronised by the nobility at a little later date, is represented by some heavy vegetable dishes, made in 1801-2.

Robert Hennell was employed to a considerable extent by the Duke of Rutland in 1780 and made some admirable plate—salts, sauce boats and sweet dishes. His most pleasing productions are perhaps 12 bottle stands with frames of pierced flowers and medallions of Atlas and Music, dated 1781-2 and 1782-3. Nothing can excel in massive grandeur, regardless of the cost, some great centre-pieces, enriched with figures of Neptune and marine subjects, of the immense weight of 992 oz., described as by James Young, in 1780-1, a plate-worker at 32, Aldersgate Street. Equally imposing is the enormous "Marine" dinner service, decorated with dolphins and other ornament with great technical skill in 1808-9, by Benjamin Smith, of Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Twelve entrée dishes of three shapes—round,



4.—ICE-PAILS, TWO OF A SET OF FOUR
Silver-gilt. Height, 11½ ins. Partly 1781-2 and 1807-8

rectangular and square—alone weigh as much as 1,534 oz.

A small amount of plate is associated with the tenure of the extravagant, amiable and hospitable fourth Duke as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from 1784 until his death in 1787 at the early age of 33. The chief piece, from its intrinsic value as gold, is a salver (Fig. 3), made from the melting of a number of boxes presented to the Duke with the freedoms of certain cities, towns and public bodies in Ireland, including Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Drogheda, Hillsborough, London-derry, Waterford, Limerick and Trinity College, Dublin. One English town, Doncaster, contributed a box. The boxes would have been, it is superfluous to emphasise, of greater value in their original condition, for some at least were probably the work of the excellent goldsmiths of Dublin. The arms of the places are engraved on the salver, which was made in 1801-2 by the royal goldsmith, Paul Storr.

Four massive and ornate soup tureens, engraved with the royal arms and adorned with the royal crown, crest and garter, of the staggering weight of nearly 591 oz., were made in 1782-3 for the Duke, as were four plain entrée dishes and covers by R. Bredding of Dublin, in 1786-7, when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. All the necessary silver for the table was removed from Belvoir Castle to Dublin for the great official dinner parties given by the hospitable Duke, and a brave show it made.

Shortly before the end of the seventeenth century, an entirely new vessel for the table emerged from the hands of an English

goldsmith. It was an ice-pail or cooler, large enough to hold a single bottle of wine. The first was probably the handsome one made in 1698-9 by the Huguenot refugee from Metz, David Willaume (1658-1741) and is at Chatsworth. A finely-wrought pair, dating from 1713-14, part of the official plate of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Speaker of the House of Commons, were made at The Acorn in Pall Mall, by Willaume's brother-in-law, Lewis Mettayer, also a Huguenot; they were left to Eton College by the late Mr. W. F. Farrer and are illustrated in the catalogue. A similar pair were in the Hearst collection. Queen Anne bestowed a unique pair of solid gold upon the first Duke of Marlborough for his great services and these have been inherited by Earl Spencer, with other plate of the Duke.

This short-lived fashion died with George I, to be revived in the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century and to become increasingly common later in the reign of George III and throughout that of George IV, not only in silver but also in Old Sheffield Plate.

Some handsome ice-pails at Belvoir Castle include a set of four of silver-gilt enriched with vines, foliage and medallions and with the Manners crest in the Garter, all in relief; they have serpent handles. The bodies were made in 1781-2 by William Holmes and other parts in 1807-8 by Benjamin Smith (Fig. 4). Two others of silver are dated 1783-4.

The collection is rich in large and costly race cups, though none is as early as the lost prizes mentioned in the first article. First in date is the Belvoir Cup, 1780, which is of silver-gilt and weighs 131 oz. The design is attributed to Robert Adam, while the makers in 1779-80 were Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp, a prominent firm of goldsmiths and employers of many craftsmen of merit, whose skill is apparent in the workmanship of the frieze of medallions, scrolls and flowers, in the two twisted serpent handles, and in the two large medallions of the previous Belvoir Castle, built in the reign of Charles II, and of horses and figures (Fig. 5).

The Epsom Cup for 1812 is the next on the list and is of classical form, by the same goldsmiths, 14 ins. high and 107 oz. 16 dwt. in weight. It is inscribed: "Won by Sorcery at Epsom, 14th May, 1812, beating Variety, 4 years old."

Several massive cups of silver-gilt were won at Leicester in the years 1817, 1820, 1821, 1823, 1829 (won by Oppidan), 1830 and 1836. They are over 14 ins. high and weigh quite 110 oz. Most of these were entrusted to the goldsmith William Eley and are in keeping with the taste of the time for race prizes. The 1830 cup, however, bears the mark of John Bridge, of Rundell and Bridge. Two prizes which must have evoked local interest were those won at Stamford in 1841 and 1843.

These race cups will be treasured some day as memorials in the history of horse-racing in England.



5.—THE BELVOIR CUP, 1780

Silver-gilt, by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp, 1779-80

A FAMILY OF GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKERS

By S. BAYLISS SMITH

QUIP! A woodpecker sounded its alarm-note somewhere in the wood. A momentary flash of black and white and brilliant crimson was seen in the tree-tops. Near at hand was a decaying Silver birch trunk riddled with holes. A yawning cavity just above head-height called for inspection. An enquiring finger went easily through the thin bark a foot below the hole, and four rather dirty white eggs were disclosed. Something must be done quickly to prevent the birds from forsaking the tree. A large strip of birch bark was hastily removed from a neighbouring tree and fastened in place with string and drawing-pins, but not before the original fissure had been sufficiently enlarged to enable photographs of the eggs and young ones to be taken later on if all went well.

The intruder retired into thick cover, and within 10 minutes he saw to his profound relief the hen woodpecker return without suspicion to brood inside her new patchwork nesting chamber.

So began an intimate acquaintance with the Great Spotted woodpecker family. What made them prefer this lowly tree-stump with its untidy opening to their usual lofty and neatly chiselled hole? Probably a pair of starlings chuckling at the far end of the wood over their unlawful possession of a suspiciously new-looking woodpecker hole could have given the answer to that question. But here was a great opportunity for a bird photographer to put the woodpeckers' misfortunes to good account, and preparations were accordingly made.

When the eggs had hatched, a sacking hide was moved daily nearer to the stump, so that by the time it was considered advisable to attempt photography at close range the parent birds had accepted it as an inevitable factor in their domestic affairs. A plague of caterpillars on oak trees in the vicinity provided an easy supply of food, and visits to the nest were frequent. One or other of the parents occasionally had a spell of duty alone, the female frequently so, but there was a memorable hour when the male visited the nest six times without the female once appearing. Not only did his scarlet nape make the male's identity unmistakable, but there was also about his

actions a bold decisiveness that was quite characteristic.

Only twice during the many hours of watching spent in the hide was drumming heard. One drum was a resounding roll on a tree only five yards away. Some authorities maintain that drumming never occurs after courtship is over. Positive assertions are notoriously dangerous in ornithology. These woodpeckers proved once again that the only safe rule with birds is never to say "never."

Even more interesting than the drumming was a strange, shadowy laughter that came from both birds in the tree-tops near their home. It was reminiscent of certain chuckling notes in a starling's song—a rather subdued, sardonic laugh very different from the yaffle's derisive and resounding peal: but it was without question woodpecker laughter.

A record of the growth of young birds is always interesting. How many young woodpeckers have faced the camera every 48 hours from the day of their birth to the hour of their departure from the nesting-hole? But, oh!—the writhings and wriggings that took place every time that daylight shone into their hole with the removal of the birch-bark covering. These young 'peckers showed no appreciation of the honour and attention bestowed on them.

By the fourth day their little pink bodies were becoming decidedly greyish in colour and reptilian in appearance. Already they were beginning their incessant, jangling chatter—a noise that sounded just like many pairs of scissors swiftly opening and closing. On the eighth day they were still blind, but there were traces of sprouting feathers.

Then things began to happen. By the tenth day their eyes were open, and, as they squatted on haunches and tails with feet projecting in front, they began to look like woodpeckers. Black and white feathers were

appearing, and the crimson crown and ventral feathers were showing well. By the twelfth day these remarkable youngsters appeared almost fully clothed. Not only that, but they could balance steadily on an incline of 45 degrees. On the fourteenth day they could cling to a vertical surface but were not strong enough to climb. By the sixteenth day they were all climbing up to the entrance to be fed.

The last photographs of the fully-grown family were taken next day. The youngsters, now very active, were restored to their hole for the last time. Hoping that before they left home (which they seemed remarkably inclined to do at any moment) a final photograph of a parent feeding one of them in full view could be taken, the photographer retired within the hide.

At last mother woodpecker returned, her beak crammed with caterpillars, and permitted three photographs of herself to be taken in the brief half-minute during which she climbed to the nesting-hole and fed one of her young ones now perched, twittering with expectation, at the entrance. The food was passed direct into the young one's beak—an operation marked by surprising gentleness, deftness and speed, in marked contrast to the gobbling clamour that accompanies a Green woodpecker's meal-times, when the young thrust their heads deep into their parents' throats to receive regurgitated food.

It was the last meal delivered at the nesting-hole. The hour of departure had arrived. They finally left in a surprisingly haphazard manner. In clambering on the slippery bark they kept losing their foothold and fluttering to the foot of the stump. At first they struggled back to their own tree and tried to climb it, but soon they tired of this. A few paces away were several oak trees with attractive rough bark. Eventually, one after another, they made their way to these, and, to the accompaniment of their parents' anxious calls, they mounted in spasmodic little jerks, and were soon lost to view in the tree-tops.



THE MALE ARRIVES AT THE TREE-STUMP
Bark from another tree has been fixed with drawing-pins and string over the nesting-chamber. It was removed for photographs to be taken



THE FEMALE SHOWS HOW THREE TIERS OF TAIL FEATHERS GIVE PERFECT SUPPORT



FOUR GLOSSY WHITE, BUT RATHER DIRTY, EGGS IN THE NEST



ON THE FOURTH DAY THE YOUNG HAD A REPTILIAN APPEARANCE



STILL BLIND ON THE EIGHTH DAY, BUT WITH SPROUTING FEATHERS



THE TENTH DAY—EYES OPEN AND FEATHERS BEGINNING TO APPEAR



BY THE TWELFTH DAY CRIMSON CROWNS WERE SHOWING



FULLY FEATHERED AND TRYING TO CLIMB ON THE FOURTEENTH DAY



THE YOUNG BIRDS READY TO LEAVE HOME ON THE SEVENTEENTH DAY



A LAST MEAL FROM THE HEN BEFORE THE FAMILY TOOK THEIR DEPARTURE

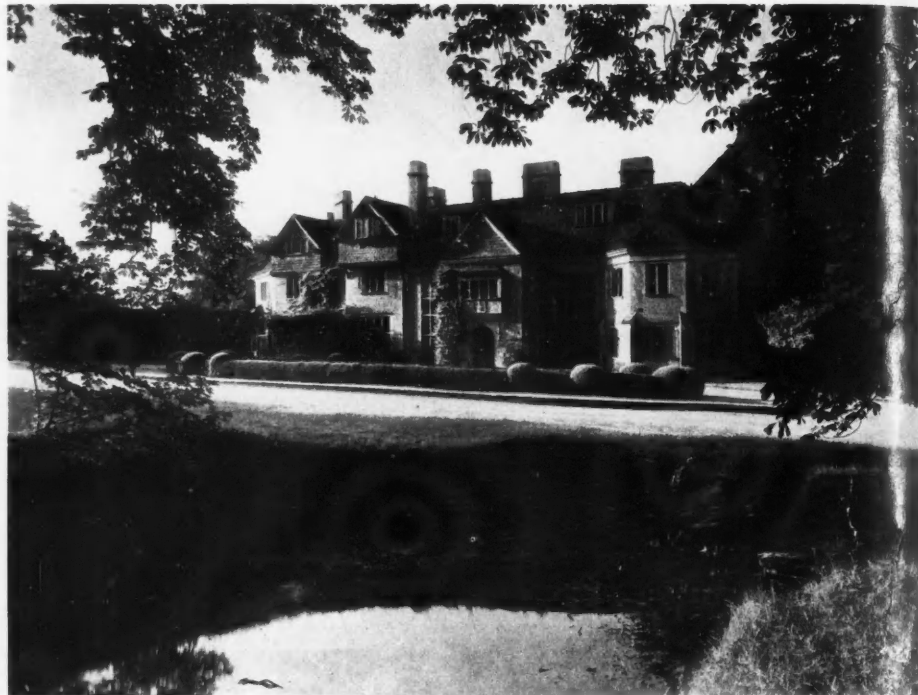
SEDGWICK PARK, HORSHAM—II

THE HOME OF MR. AND MRS. W. H. ABBEY

John Mansel, the "favourite clerk" of Henry III, erected a castle at Sedgwick in 1258, of which the present house, built in the 1880s, is the ultimate successor.

THE pictures published last week of the gardens, which it is no abuse of the word to call magnificent, represent the last chapter in the long history of Sedgwick—or rather the penultimate, since a postscript relates Mr. W. H. Abbey's making the late Victorian house a very pleasant and comfortable home of to-day. This and the gardens, however, might be called only the latter flowering of a growth that, burrowing deep in the stiff Wealden clay, has been going on continuously for seven centuries; growth the greater part of which has long since sunk back into the primeval forest out of which it arose. Sedgwick Park, an enclosure of St. Leonard's Forest made for hunting by the de Braose lords of Bramber at the end of the thirteenth century, is an offshoot of Sedgwick Castle which, now engulfed again in woodland, might have played an important role in the struggle of Simon de Montfort and Henry III, had the fates decreed differently.

In a county so familiar as Sussex it is unexpected that places of note should disappear, until the antiquary and the excavator disinter their remains. Nearly everywhere else in England, at least their ruins stand; but central Sussex, broadly speaking, has almost no old castles or abbeys between Arundel and Lewes, Petworth and Bayham. True, it was a forest region and never had many. But the early mediæval framework of the Saxon Rapes, running inland from the coast, long ago lost any meaning, and seems to have been overlaid by something else which in its turn has disintegrated, leaving the middle of the county with few historic



1.—THE ENTRY FRONT

landmarks. The cause, as so often, lies partly in the soil: the clay has literally swallowed them up. Their stones have been torn apart in a fruitless attempt to make passable roads to carry the timber and iron of the Weald. But the early feudal organisation was swallowed up too. Where are the de Braoses and their castle of Bramber? The Sauvages and their castle of Sedgwick? To some extent the answer is, absorbed into the great ducal estates of the Howards and Percys and Lennoxes; and partly into the smaller

estates formed by the iron-masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Sedgwick was absorbed into the Arundel fief, sinking to no more than a hunting-lodge in the forest; then later, when iron became gold, a crowd of prospectors leased or bought what claims they could. By the end of the eighteenth century the furnaces were dead, the hammer-pounds the haunt of wildfowl, and the roads, sufficient for the horses of the Middle Ages, negotiable with difficulty to the pack-animals of the iron-masters, at length revealed their utter inadequacy to the needs of coach traffic. Not till the railways came was Sussex opened up again, on a pattern determined by them; and only within the last 19 years have tolerable east-to-west roads been made.

The story of Sedgwick, disinterred and recorded by Mr. S. E. Winbolt, bears out this generalisation in some detail. "The farm by the sedge" lies on a low spur of the St. Leonard's Forest ridge, east by south of Horsham. Some of the best Horsham tiles, as the ripple-marked layers of sandstone are called, were quarried in the higher ground comprised in the park, and, as the photographs of the garden show, have been extensively and admirably used here for paving. The present house is roofed and hung with it, its walls built of thicker flakes.

But the manor's early connections are entirely with the coast. The Sauvages, who appear as its first owners in 1205, held a compact fief of the lord of Bramber, consisting in the manors of Worthing, Lancing and Broadwater, on the sea, and Buncton and Ashington at the foot of the north slope of the Downs. At the end of the thirteenth century Sedgwick was still part of the parish of Broadwater, 20 miles to the south: a forest colony of the cultivable downland and seaboard manor. There is no reason to suppose that the Sauvages used Sedgwick for more than hunting and, perhaps, pig-running in the forest, though it is possible that they erected here one of the unlicensed castles



2.—SLABS OF HORSHAM "SLATE" FOR PAVING AND ROOF
The walls golden sandstone. Interesting Sussex architecture of the 'eighties

that cropped up everywhere in the anarchy of Stephen's reign.

John Mansel, Treasurer of York, Prior of Beverley, sometime Constable of Gascony, and Chancellor in all but name to King Henry III, who acquired Sedgwick in 1249, was a man of very different stamp. This warrior-cleric, this *éminence grise*, occupied a position behind the third Henry's throne comparable to Wolsey's behind the eighth's. In 1258 the King allowed him to "strengthen" his house at Sedgwick with fosses and a wall of stone and lime, and to crenellate it. This probably refers to earlier buildings being encircled by the two remarkable concentric moats which, with the remains of a hexagonal keep and curtain walls, lie hid in a wood at the head of two lakes about a mile below the existing house to the west. Another similar licence to fortify is dated 1262.

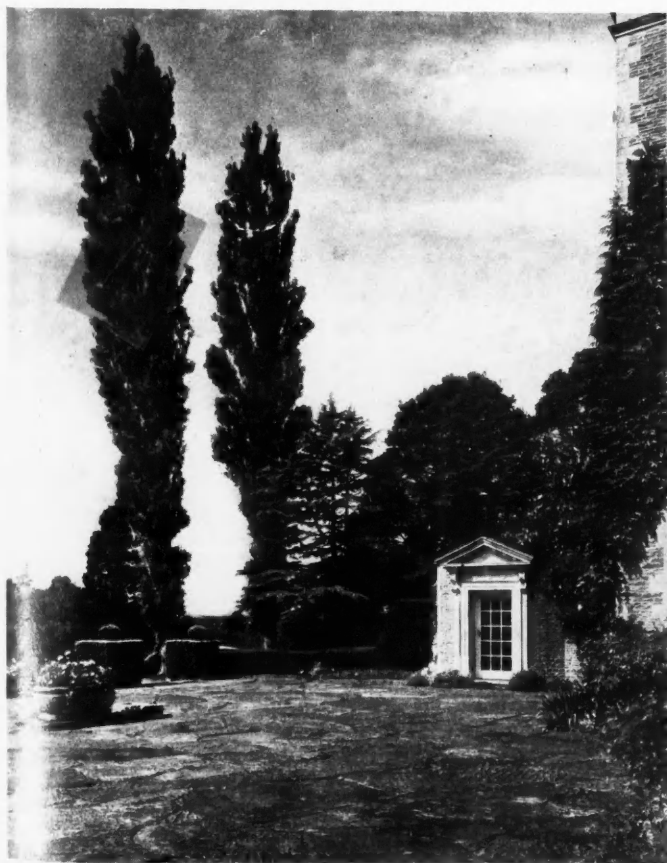
The "favourite clerk" of Henry III, and pluralist official as he became, Mansel is one of those sinister mediæval figures who, laymen in the Court service, yet took orders that they might receive ecclesiastical incomes. Brought up in the Court, he had distinguished himself in youth fighting for the Emperor Frederick II against the North Italian cities. He was thus one of the few Englishmen of that time with personal knowledge of that amazing personality, the outstanding European figure of the century. Acquaintance with the agnostic Emperor, half-German, half-Sicilian, with his train of learned Arabs and his travelling menagerie, will have broadened Mansel's mind and fitted him to be the King's confidential political adviser better than a dignitary of the Church. Indeed he never aspired to the more exalted preferments, collecting only their emoluments, including, for a time, those of the great Durham bishopric. In 1242 he accompanied the expedition to Gascony by which Henry attempted to reassert the claims of his brother Richard, who held the empty title of King of the Romans, to the equally titular County of Poitou, and



3.—THE GREAT LAKE, FROM NEAR THE SITE OF THE MEDIÆVAL SEDGWICK CASTLE

was appointed Seneschal of Gascony. Owing everything to the King, Mansel was the most loyal of his supporters until the ensuing civil war forced him to fly the country. From time to time he had the custody of the Great Seal though never the chancellorship, went on numerous embassies to Scotland and France, and, when the crisis with the Barons' opposition came to a head in the "Mad Parliament" of Oxford in 1258, was one of the 12 commissioners appointed by the King to meet

the 12 representing the Barons to redress national grievances. "It is significant," Professor T. F. Tout has written, "of the falling away of the mass of the ruling families from the monarchy, that six of Henry's twelve Commissioners were Churchmen, four were aliens, three were his brothers, and three relatives." That summer saw the fall of the chief alien supporters of the King, the Lusignans, in the capitulation of Wolvesey Castle; in October the knights of the shires,



4.—WIPPLED HORSHAM PAVING ON THE SOUTH TERRACE
The doorway a relic of the Georgian house



5.—AN ELM AVENUE IN THE GARDENS
It leads from the house towards the castle site

assembled in Parliament, set about putting the custody of all castles into trusty and for the most part English hands. Thus the licence in November to Mansel, the King's clerk, to fortify Sedgwick gains significance. Why he chose this remote forest site is not clear, unless as a retreat in emergency, whether for himself or his royal master, with a possible line of escape by unfrequented roads to the coast and France.

Only foundations remain of the castle walls, not enough to draw many conclusions, beyond that a fragmentary hexagonal tower betokens familiarity with the latest Continental tactics of offering fewer salient angles to attackers. For example, the Emperor Frederick's favourite Castel del Monte in Apulia is an octagon, with an octagonal tower at each angle. Such foundations as survive at Sedgwick even suggest that the curtain walls may have been of octagonal plan. But an interesting analogy can be drawn between Mansel's two concentric moats and the three concentric moats surrounding Richard King of the Romans' equally remote and mysterious castle (of which nothing else remains) at Beckley on the edge of Otmoor, near Oxford (*COUNTRY LIFE*, Vol. XLV, page 400).

When civil war broke out in 1263, Mansel was one of the chief targets of the Barons' indignation. Though he had been dismissed from the King's councils, the second licence to fortify his castle had been given him. However, he fled to France, and Peter de Montfort, Earl Simon's brother, occupied Sedgwick. On Mansel's death in 1265, Sedgwick presumably reverted to Robert Sauvage, though he bequeathed it to "John Mansel the younger," who can scarcely be other than this "cleric's" son.

The subsequent history of the castle is one of obscure decline. In 1272 the Sauvage connection came to an end when a de Braose got it by exchange for some southern land, and the manor was merged in the barony of Bramber. In 1281 the new lord obtained a charter of free warren over the district and Sedgwick became a hunting-park. The de Braose ownership ended in 1395, when the place went to Sir William Heron, curiously



6.—THE DRAWING-ROOM

enough a maternal connection of the present Duke of Norfolk, in the hands of whose direct ancestors Sedgwick was from 1498 to 1572. At this time the only information we have about the property is an inventory (1549) mentioning that it carried 10 porkers and 100 deer. Though iron does not appear to have been worked in Sedgwick itself, Lord Admiral Seymour, who held the property for a short time, established important ironworks at Worth.

The Howards finally lost the estate by the attainder and execution of the Duke of Norfolk implicated in the affair of Mary Queen of Scots. Yet the castle seems to have been still habitable in 1576 when it was leased to Sir T. Fynes. Considerable alterations of Tudor date have been found in the castle ruins, and it is possible that the two

lakes may be of that age, at least in their present form. Though the castle moats closely adjoin them, they are at a higher level, so that not only could they not have been supplied by either of the lakes, but, had the lakes been in existence when the moats were dug, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that they would have been so dug that the available water could be used. The larger of the two lakes is a noble sheet of water, its borders magnificently planted and, at occasional picturesque points, diversified with an Oriental stone object (Fig. 3).

In 1602 Sir John Caryll, who leased the castle from the Crown for 60 years, found it in a bad state of repair (probably damaged by fire) and deserted it in favour of a residence called Sedgwick Lodge on the higher site of the present house. In 1612 the materials were sold and most of the castle was pulled down. In 1650, when a survey of the lands of Sedgwick was made, there is no mention of the old castle, though "the Lodge" is mentioned. This, too, is overlooked when the Caryll lease expired in 1662, and "Sedgwick Farm" was among properties let by the Crown in trust for the Queen-Mother. In 1705 the estate was bought by Sir John Bennet, who is said to have added on to Caryll's "lodge." A fine classical doorway, incorporated into an annex to the south front of the present house (Fig. 4), may be a fragment of this; a pair of gate-piers of this date still stands in a disused approach avenue, and a fine avenue of elms in the direction of the old castle (Fig. 5) may date back so far. Soon afterwards the place was bought by the Duke of Richmond, who had also bought Goodwood for the hunting—probably as a hunting-box for chasing the deer in St. Leonard's Forest. He sold it in 1750 to Joseph Tudor, from whom it was inherited by the Nelthorpe family. In the first half of the nineteenth century it is stated that hundreds of loads of stone from the old castle ruins were carted for roasting; its site was then being used for grazing land. When in 1862 Mr. Henderson bought the estate from Mr. James Tudor Nelthorpe, this spoliation was stopped; also the name Sedgwick Park was resumed for Nuthurst Lodge, as it had been called for a time between 1797 and 1879.



7.—THE ENTRY HALL AND STAIRCASE

The early 'eighties is the date of the building of the present house, which incorporates a range of vaguely eighteenth-century date, no doubt part of the "lodge" and now office quarters. The name of the architect is not known to me, though the design shows the influence of Norman Shaw and Ernest George's "vernacular revival." Architecturally it is a favourable example of its period, and excellent use was made of local materials. Mr. Abbey, who bought the property from the executors of Mrs. Henderson in 1931, has redecorated many of the rooms and has installed a select collection of paintings of the English school. At the end of the entrance hall (Fig. 7) hangs Gainsborough's unconventional portrait of Sir William Medlicott of Ven in a scarlet suit and a black waistcoat, sitting on a stile (Fig. 8). Mr. Abbey's pine-panelled study which gives into the garden by the arched door seen in Fig. 2, contains some pleasant reminders of his favourite sport, including the *Fishing at Harleyford Lock* (Fig. 9), formerly in the Arthur Gilbey collection, by the forgotten amateur John Camden, the figures



8.—DRESSED IN SCARLET AND BLACK.
SIR WILLIAM MEDLICOTT,
BY GAINSBOROUGH, 1763



9.—FISHING AT HARLEYFORD LOCK
By John Camden, figures by James Wales



10.—A FISHING PARTY AT HAMPTON ON THAMES, BY J. R. SMITH

by James Wales. What little is known of Camden is contained in a letter from Mrs. Leyburn Yarker published in *COUNTRY LIFE* of June 26, 1937. Since the picture was lent to the exhibition of *Country Life Through the Centuries* it has been much improved by cleaning. The family scene (Fig. 10) by J. R. Smith (from the Arthur Gilbey Collection) is one of the pleasantest of English fishing pieces. In the drawing-room (Fig. 6) hang several fine eighteenth-century landscapes, among which the most outstanding is undoubtedly Richard Wilson's unusually dramatic composition (Fig. 11), in the foreground of which two men are hauling a log from a cataract below a placid lake overhung by a beetling crag. In its combination of the sentiments that went to make up a successful picture in those days—of beauty with "sublimity"—it is singularly happy in its present home: in this sunny house with its noble gardens looking across the Sussex Weald, over the long history of which there yet looms the shadowy form of a mediæval king's evil genius.

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.



11.—LANDSCAPE. RICHARD WILSON

FRONTAL ATTACK

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

ALL things come, I suppose, in cycles. I had imagined that the short driver's exceeding bitter cry against the cross-bunker was a thing of the past. Though I am nowadays a very short driver myself and often inclined to lament that holes are too long, I have not felt aggrieved at the obstacles which are put directly in my way. Apparently, however, I am wrong, because I have just received a letter from a correspondent who wants me to lift up my voice about the bunkers in his way. He expresses himself with admirable succinctness and I cannot do better than quote him. "As," he says, "I am one of the over-seventies and have only been playing for a short time, my game is naturally short. As a result, my pet abomination is the line of bunkers completely crossing the course, maybe in one line, maybe staggered. I contend that the old-man short player, if he keeps straight, should not be penalised in this way. What do you say?"

My correspondent is, as I have discovered from a book of reference, some 10 years older than I am, and he is a distinguished person into the bargain. Nevertheless I answered him, I am afraid, something after the manner of a kindly uncle or great-uncle who tells a nephew that he does not know when he is well off. "Ah, my boy," I said to him in effect, "you ought to have been playing golf 50 years ago. Then you might have grouched. Then there were carries that were carries, and cross-bunkers that were cross-bunkers. Nowadays as long as you top them straight nothing will happen to you." And with that I lost myself in a senile dream of hideous ramparts right across the fairway and "steeplechase" holes and other such departed horrors.

What I said was, I believe, quite true. I entirely agree with my correspondent's views, but then, unless the pendulum has swung back without my noticing it, so, I think, does the modern architect who is a sympathetic, intelligent and imaginative person. His predecessors of 50 years ago hardly deserved these epithets, and the first notion that occurred to their minds, when they had to lay out a new course, was to put a cross-bunker right across the fairway, not so very far from the tee, perhaps, but far enough to worry sadly the short and the aged. Let my correspondent reflect that once upon a time Mr. Edward Blackwell, then in the very prime of his driving powers, thought that the carries from the tee at Sandwich were "rather too long."

I only remember once in recent years to have seen a course which was really fierce in the matter of carries from the tee, and then the circumstances were peculiar in that the course had been stretched to the uttermost for the Open Championship. It was Hoylake in the year of Padgham's victory, and there were carries which were too much for those who were still good players but were far past their first youth and had lost their youthful hitting powers. On them it was doubtless hard, but I suppose the blunt, ruthless answer to their very gentle lamentations was that they had no longer any conceivable chance of winning, that the carries were comfortably within the range of those who had a chance and that these were the only players worth considering on that occasion.

That peculiar instance does not really affect my correspondent's plaint, and I cannot help thinking that he has been unlucky in the courses on which he has played. It always will be a great advantage to hit a long-carrying ball from the tee, and I do not see why it should not. We who cannot do it have no real grievance, as long as there is a path of safety, even if a rather narrow one, for our own more modest drives, and, as I said before, we generally get it. As one who was always something of a "scuffer," I hold that the power of hitting a long carry is not, as scuffers are inclined to say, a mere matter of brute force but also one of skill, of being able to swing the club in the right way for the purpose. To be able to get the ball well into the air is an art, and I would now and

again give the artist a reasonable reward accordingly.

It seems to me that it is rather the carries for the second shots at certain holes that justify not complaint but a little sadness in the old and the short. Some holes must lose something of their ancient thrill. Such an one is the fifteenth at Sandwich with its cross-bunker guarding the green. It is still an interesting hole, when we must put our second shot as near to that bunker as we dare, and try to play a good pitch, but it is not what it was once and it cannot be helped. After all, there are a good many things in life, apart from golf, which are not what they were once. It is likewise rather dull to have to play short, against the wind, of that mighty range of sandhills at the Sea hole at Rye or of the great cavernous bunker at the farthest hole at Brancaster (is it now the eighth or the ninth?), or of many another fine hole that has mysteriously become two-and-a-bit, when it was once a two-

shot hole. It is the constant struggle to turn fives into fours that is, to my mind, a little wearing and sometimes a little heart-breaking; but there is nothing to be done about it and we must either resign ourselves to play only at Ranelagh or we must pretend that fives give us just the same satisfaction as fours.

I don't know if my correspondent has ever played at St. Andrews, and incidentally I heard the other day, with an acute, nostalgic yearning, that the Old Course is in capital order and the greens admirable. If he has not, let me suggest that he make a pilgrimage there. I don't think he will find a single hole at which he will find any penalising of his short, straight drive. If the tee is back at the fifteenth he may indeed find the way of safety past the Cottage bunker just a *little* narrow, but that I am sure he will forgive. How I wish I could make a little excursion there with him and watch the ecstatic expression creeping over his face as he looks out of the club-house window and sees the first hole with no bunker in sight into which he can possibly drive. However, perhaps he has been there and knows all about it. In that case I must apologise to him, as also for the slightly avuncular tone which I seem to have adopted towards him. May he carry all before him!

ARE GUN-DOGS DETERIORATING?

By CAPTAIN J. B. DROUGHT

IT may be rash to run counter to experts who were constantly assuring us in pre-war days that everything was ordered for the best in the best possible of dog worlds. At the same time one may take leave to doubt whether the average gun-dog one used to meet, and still meets, at the average shoot, compares in physical and mental proficiency with his predecessors.

Of course, modern agricultural conditions have modified the nature of a sporting dog's activities in the field. Moreover, 25 years ago most shooting men handled their own animals from the cradle to the grave. To-day few have the time to devote to field work, and, without any pretence to strict accuracy, my own impression at various shoots in recent years has been that the proportion of owner-trained dogs to guns is certainly not more than one in ten. There are many men, too, whose appreciation of dog work is confined to an intermittent glimpse of a strange animal under a strange handler seeking out their fallen birds.

Most dogs with which one comes in contact are then, or have been, professionally owned or keeper-trained. Until the war broke out, in order to ensure his livelihood, the professional dog man was more than ever before perhaps conforming to show fashions which, as most people know, are as mysterious and ever-changing as those in feminine raiment. Pedigree breeding, the value of which in many aspects it would be foolish to deny, in its mania for something new every year, does little service to the sporting breeds, for in the attempt to breed a dog, as one plans a house, to a definite specification, the natural proclivities of the animal are too often lost sight of.

STAYING POWER

No doubt I may be told that some of the most notable gun-dogs have ornamented the show benches. To this I will reply that there are exceptional dogs, just as there are exceptional people, but that a glance at almost any championship show in recent years could be convincing evidence that whatever their companionable qualities might be, in the conformation of neither head, mouth, loins nor feet were the average candidates for honours adapted to a gruelling day in the field.

While I do not suggest that an unfit animal is ever likely to attain eminence at field trials, it will probably be admitted that such tests are no criterion of staying power. Where a great many dogs must be put through their paces within a limited time, the best judges in the world can form no accurate opinion as to the stamina of individual competitors. Although it may be true that aspirants to show

and field trial honours comprise only a small percentage of our gun-dogs, that the vast majority are bred to type is evidenced by the fact that only rarely do we meet with the old-fashioned setter or spaniel or retriever whose broad forehead, wide nostrils, and strong quarters betoken his ability to go all day at the same even pace and to be ready for a similar outing on the morrow.

No doubt, with the decline of walking up game over roughish country, physical endurance is no longer the essential that it once was. But, generally speaking, the initiative of the modern gun-dog does not attain to the standard of his forbears. We do not see so often the dog who knows better than ourselves whether a bird is a runner or not and, though he may bring out our dead with due despatch, he is not on his toes as was his forbear.

Of course, modern conditions of shooting, by which I mean the necessity for driving game whenever and wherever possible, are such that the reasonably well-trained dog amply serves the purpose. We see a large number of such animals, as often as not anchored to keepers, yet well behaved. At the end of a drive they retrieve the fallen well and cleanly, they range no further than they need and for most practical purposes they are efficient.

FIRST-CLASS QUALITIES

One sometimes wonders, however, how many are just so well behaved because they are not in the firing-line; because they do not see birds falling all around them; because they are under the watchful eye of a master who is not carrying a gun? How many would be rock steady under the greater temptation of walking up without the restraining influence of a slip? Apart from the necessary qualities of brains and mouth and nose, that is the big test which marks the dividing line between a first-class and a mediocre dog—that he shall sit tight when the sky is raining birds, and walking up stay close at heel when his master is too busy with a gun to give him even a fleeting glance.

Nowadays the term first-class, as applied to a sporting dog, so often means that he is possessed of good field manners and intelligence and that he can be more or less safely relied upon not to run in. What it ought to mean is surely a good deal more. It should mean that a dog can mark a bird at a distance, and go to it without having to be coaxed, the moment he is allowed. He should be able to follow a runner half a mile, if necessary, across country teeming with ground game scent, and not come back empty mouthed so long as the bird remains above ground. If he is "perfect" he will not

even change from the object of his quest on to another, but this perhaps is the kind of perfection that comes more rarely and only with age and working experience.

Probably the nearest most of us get to the perfect retriever is the dog which combines a soft mouth with reasonable steadiness and quickness of recovery, and it is largely a matter of opinion which is the most important; but it may be urged that without the last-mentioned faculty in a dog one loses game. Impetuosity may be a fault, but it does not spoil sport to the same extent as hesitation and dilatoriness in getting on a line. In any case, the dog who knows how to go round and get the wind will get to the fall of a bird far more quickly than the one who hunts in circles while the scent is every second getting colder. The drawback to a purely line-hunting dog is apparent when

a winged bird creeps into a bush or a hole and does not run at all. He will work all round for a quarter of an hour without discovering anything, whereas the dog trained to the "fall" of the game will in nine cases out of ten go to it at once and save an appreciable amount of time in a day's shooting.

After all, it is not necessary to stifle initiative if sufficient patience is exercised in training, but it is easily stifled if a dog is taught that the be all and end all of his existence is to "stay put" under whatever circumstances he finds himself. I may be greatly daring in suggesting this is a tendency in modern training, but such is my belief. I do not think that if dogs are given reasonable latitude to use their brains, efficiency suffers in the long run. They will break out occasionally, but even so, the few birds which are scattered through misbehaviour

are more than atoned for by those which quick hunting and gathering bring to the bag.

This brings me back to the main point at issue. Too many gun-dogs have been bred for years past with a dual end in view. The good-looking youngster is diverted from his natural bent in order that he may be prepared for show, and consequently his training at its critical stages must be interrupted more or less. Perhaps one may suggest in all humility that when normal times return, the Olympians of dogdom should consider instituting classes for working gun-dogs, in which the "fashions" of the day would count for little, if anything at all. After all, unless the sporting dog can hunt his game and retrieve it, he fails to fulfil his mission in life, and one is often inclined to wonder what percentage of the doggy aristocracy at the average big show can do the one or the other.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE CLOSING OF FOOTPATHS

SIR,—It is good to see your ever-vigilant paper concerning itself, in a leading article (May 22), with the very serious question of what may mean, unless rapid action is taken, the permanent loss of countless footpaths up and down the country. It is high time that Parliament took strong action to see that the immemorial rights of all who love the countryside are not for ever dissipated by a stroke of the pen of some minor Government official. The various Defence departments are all alike guilty of actions of this kind, and you do well to except the Ministry of Agriculture, who have gone out of the way to make regulations, and then to improve these, with a view to meeting the requests of the Ramblers' Association and other bodies, who are ever vigilantly on the defensive where rights of way are concerned. Unfortunately, however, these wise regulations are being ignored by the County War Agricultural Executive Committees, who are made responsible for their execution, with the result that we fear the loss of even greater numbers of paths, through their being ploughed-up and stopped illegally, despite the genuine efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture to prevent this.

Three things appear to our Association as being essential if footpaths are not rapidly to diminish in numbers throughout the countryside: (1) Immediate Parliamentary action regarding the indiscriminate and peremptory closures of rights of way by Government departments, (2) the insistence that the War Agricultural Executive Committees should implicitly obey the regulations issued to them by their Ministry, and (3) as an immediate post-war step, a complete revision of the law concerning rights of way, including the setting up of a National Footpaths Commission for the scheduling of rights of way throughout the country, together with a simplification of the law concerning their upkeep, and the creation, perhaps through national or regional planning committees, of new footpaths.

The Ramblers' Association recently had the honour of submitting evidence on these lines to Lord Justice Scott's Committee on Land Utilisation. Copies of this evidence can be obtained from the Association.—KENNETH SPENCE, Chairman, The Ramblers' Association, 1, South Parade, Abingdon, North Wales.

A RARE OLD SHOOTING PICTURE

From Lady Seaton.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Drummond's letter about a sporting print (COUNTRY LIFE, May 22), I have one headed "Sporting in the Scottish Islands. No. III." There is a man in a very similar costume to the sportsman

in Mr. Drummond's picture, fishing and attended by a gillie, in a top hat wreathed in casts, with tartan trousers and plaid. There is a motley collection of fish on the ground beside them and a bait pot. Further up the river is a similar couple, except that the fisherman here has the top hat and the gillie the bonnet. The print is coloured and underneath is the following inscription: "Salmon fishing. Drawn on stone by William Heath from sketches taken by him in the Islands of Islay, Jura, &c., &c. Published April 21st, 1835, by Rudolph Ackermann at the new Sporting Magazine Office, 191, Regent Street."

The print was in my father's room at Eton and he told me how pleased he was when he found he had enough money to buy it. With regard to the little terriers remarked on in your Editorial Note, it may be of interest to mention that we always used to have similar ones here, and called them short-coated Skyes: my father used to bring them back from the Black Mount, where he used to go every year to stalk. We still have them, though we have to call them Cairns nowadays. May I take the opportunity of saying how much we enjoy COUNTRY LIFE: it is such a relief to get away from the war, and I send it on to my sister and she passes it on to her vicar, and then it goes to the Forces; so it gives a lot of pleasure.—MABEL SEATON, Bosahan, Helston, Cornwall.

THE WASTE-PAPER AGE

SIR,—I have often thought that as others have been called the Stone Age, the Bronze Age and so on, ours must be called the Paper Age—perhaps the Waste-paper Age—since paper is never very noticeable as paper until it is in the wrong place (before that it is wrappings or colour on the walls, or illustrations or books). We have had, or rather are having, a bitter punishment for the disrespect and carelessness with which we have treated paper with one good result of the war (pointed out on your leader page of the issue for May 15), that many of our beautiful places which wasted paper had laid waste are now clear of the plague of cigarette cartons and sweet wrappings which once destroyed them. This is certainly one of the small good things the war has brought, perhaps not so small when it is considered in the aggregate rather than in detail: it would be a thousand pities if when peace comes and a ready supply of paper is available again the lesson is lost and the rising generation falls into the evil ways of wasteful disorder which we have learned to eschew.

You had an interesting article in COUNTRY LIFE for November 21, 1941, which described part of the working of a paper mill: I wonder whether visits by school children to paper mills could be arranged, now that they might learn something of the potentialities of paper? If

they learned to value it, to realise that—one purpose served—a hundred more opportunities of usefulness lay before it, might not our children grow up to respect paper as we never did till now and take better care of it for the benefit of our country's economy and seaminess?—B. COURTEEN, Monmouth.

SIR,—I recently had my photograph taken by a well-known West End practitioner. I wanted a small photograph but could get nothing as small as a post-card. That was one waste of paper, for a small copy would have served my purpose best. The second waste was in mounting the print on a stiff cardboard with a white edge at least 2 ins. wide all round it. No doubt it looked very nice, but no man taking a photograph with him on active service wants a wide white mount to it and England wants the paper.—ISABEL CRAMPTON, W.C.2.

DONKEYS AS MILK CARRIERS

SIR,—I was very much interested to see your correspondent's reference to some donkey milk carriers (COUNTRY LIFE, April 3) and venture to send a photograph showing one of the donkeys which perform a somewhat similar service at Redmire in Wensleydale. They are kept as milk carriers by local farmers, whose pastures are—in most instances—far removed from the village. Hence the need for some means of transport (motor traffic is unsuitable) between the milking-places and the village dairies.

It is a pretty sight to see Neddy being led to and fro by one of the farmers' children, and especially interesting as the milk cans—or "budgets" (each holding 8 gallons)—are carried, as the photograph shows, pannier-wise.—NORTHERNER.

SWEARING ON THE HORNS

SIR,—The interesting account, contributed by a Hornsey correspondent in your issue of May 1, dealing with the ceremony of "Swearing on the Horns," reminds me of other places where this rite was observed, particularly at the George Inn, in this town of Ware.

It is fully described by Ned Ward, London innkeeper, 1667-1731, in Vol. 2 of *The Writings of the Author of the London Spy*, third edition, 1706, page 252, and is headed *A Step to Stir-Bitch Fair*. The somewhat low form of the doggerel oath (26 lines), alluded to as "very ancient," is identical on the points quoted by your



THE MILKMAID AND THE DONKEY
(See letter "Donkeys as Milk Carriers")

correspondent, which implies a uniformity of this custom in different districts.

I have been told that the origin of this initiation ceremony is unknown, but the horns shown in the print you reproduce are obviously those of a deer, and not cattle, possibly an indication that drovers were not the originators of this performance.

Ned Ward at the same time describes the Great Bed (lately illustrated in your paper), at that time housed in the George Inn.—EDITH M. HUNT, Haycocks, Baldock Street, Ware, Hertfordshire.

ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL

SIR,—I have read with the greatest interest your article *A Pilgrimage to St. David's* in the May 22 issue of COUNTRY LIFE. At various times I have visited all the cathedrals and abbeys in the British Islands, and St. David's was a wonderful surprise: I was quite unprepared for its size and remarkable surroundings. But what I consider one of its most extraordinary features has been entirely overlooked: it is quite hidden from the view of the surrounding country, and one descends by means of 39 steps corresponding to the 39 Articles in the Prayer Book.—R. J. PITCHER, Daldowie, Stubbs Wood, Chesham Bois, Buckinghamshire.

"WHISPERING GOSLINGS"

SIR,—Since this article (May 1) included a reference to the keeping of geese on the Continent, it may be of interest to add that a special breed used to be kept in parts of Russia for the purpose of gander fighting. This was certainly within the last 100 years, but just how



TENTS FOR DUCKS IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS IN BORDEAUX

(See letter "Tents for Ducks")

recently Russians maintained the pastime of gander-fighting I do not know—and should be interested to hear. But few people have heard of Russian gander-fighting, though cock-fighting, quail-fighting, ram-fighting (Netherlands East Indies) and stallion-fighting (Scandinavia) are all recognised examples of man's delight in animal pugnacity.—AUTOLYCUS.

BREEDING HEDGEHOGS

SIR,—With regard to Miss Kelway's interesting article on the hedgehog in your issue of May 15, I would like to draw attention to the work of Mr. R. M. Ranson on this species. Naturalists have always considered the "urchin" a difficult animal to observe in the wild and very difficult to breed in captivity, but Mr. Ranson, as he has recorded in the *Journal of Hygiene*, Vol. XLI, No. 2, September 30, 1941,

has succeeded in establishing a laboratory stock of animals that breed freely. Young have been born from May to August, and gestation has been established at 35-40 days, 35 being the probable minimum.—FRANCES PITT, *Shropshire*

TENTS FOR DUCKS

SIR,—As Vichy is so much in the news just now I am reminded of the time I spent there in September, 1939, and of an exceedingly hot day at Bordeaux when I took the enclosed photograph. The tiny objects in it are small (with one larger in the centre) individual tents, red and white striped, and are intended to shelter ducks from the fierce rays of the sun.

I saw one availing itself of the protection, and another can be seen on the water's edge.

The tents were set on an island in the lake which was also tenanted by a great many enormous and very tame carp.—C. L. A. KEAN, *Winton, Bourne-mouth*.

MAKING SALMON BASKETS

SIR,—Sevenside basket-makers have been busy making "putcher" baskets which are used in large numbers on the Severn for trapping salmon. The baskets are made of willow and thousands are used every season, as their life in the swift river is short. A skilled basket-maker can make one in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. Basket-makers are having their busiest time for many years, as so few have learnt the trade in recent times.—SALOPIAN.

OLD ROADS OF ENGLAND

SIR,—You have published so much on the great roads of England that your readers may be interested to see these photographs of the road to Anglesey 300 years ago.

Those of your readers who are in possession of the original *Britannia Roadbooks*, or the very excellent facsimile issued by Messrs. Alexander Duckham and Sons, Limited, in 1939, may have noted that from the Midlands the route was via Lichfield Stone, Nantwich and Tarporley by a way that is main road now.



ONE OF THE THREE STONE BRIDGES ON THE OLD ROAD TO ANGLESEY

Northward of Tarporley there are three ways to Chester. A cart-road goes via Stapleford, and another through Tarvin, but the more important route came through Duddon and Cotton to Christleton and Chester. The *Britannia* book marks "3 Stone Bridges," and I write to tell those of your readers who may be unaware of the fact that the three bridges are still in place, and in very excellent preservation.

My photographs show one of the bridges, and also the Holyhead road of those days leaving the Gowy Valley for Chester.—F. MARRIOTT, 98, *Pensby Road, Thingwall, Wirral, Cheshire*.

A MEMORIAL TO A PARTING

SIR,—On April 3, 1616, Anne Clifford, then Dowager Countess of Dorset, parted for the last time from her mother, the Countess of Cumberland, on the road between Penrith and Appleby, not far from Brougham Castle, which she afterwards re-built. In 1656 she caused a pillar to be erected at this spot.

The pillar stands 14ft. high, having an octagonal shaft with chamfered base and moulded coping; above this is a square block with a cornice, pyramidal capping and finial. The square block has, on the north face, two carved and painted shields of arms, (a) Clifford impaling Vipont, (b) Clifford impaling Russell, a skull and date 1654. The other three faces have painted sundials with metal gnomons.

The south face also has a brass tablet inscribed: "This pillar was erected Anno 1656 by ye Hon'ble Anne Countess Dowager of Pembroke and daughter and sole heire of ye Rt. Hon'ble George Earl of Cumberland and for a memorial of her last parting in this place with her good and pious mother ye Rt. Hon'ble Margaret Countess Dowager of Cumberland ye 3rd of April 1616. In memory whereof she also left an annuity of four pounds to be distributed to ye poor within this parish of Brougham every 2nd day of April for ever upon ye stone table here hard by."

The bounty is still distributed annually on April 2, and, though there are fortunately no poor in the small parish of Brougham, the money is divided between the most deserving cases with small amounts for the children of the parish.—E. J. WILLIAMS, *Wordsworth Hall, Penrith, Cumberland*.

A FINE WASPS' NEST

SIR,—I send you a photograph of a wasps' nest which was discovered in the corner



THE HOLYHEAD ROAD OF THREE CENTURIES AGO

(See letter "Old Roads of England")

of a friend's attic. It was beautifully made of wood shavings, very light in weight, and measured 4 ft. by 3 ft. It seemed to us too good a specimen to go unrecorded.—HELEN E. HINKLEY, *Easebourne, Midhurst, Sussex*.

THE HOOPOE COMES EARLY

SIR,—It may interest some of your readers to know that on April 21 I saw a hoopoe feeding on my lawn. It was within 10yds. of the house and I was able to watch it for some 10 minutes digging deep into the ground with its curved beak.

I think that I am correct in assuming that the hoopoe is a very infrequent visitor to these parts but not perhaps a rare one. Was it not, however, rather early in the season for it to be seen so far north, as the weather had been very cold in this



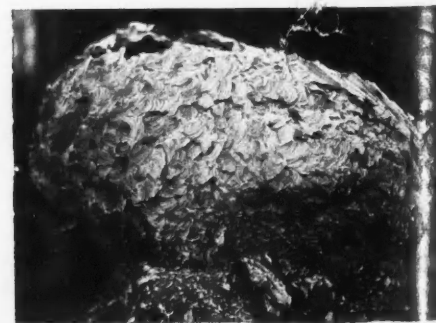
"PUTCHER" BASKETS FOR SALMON TRAPPING ON THE SEVERN

(See letter "Making Salmon Baskets")



TAKING THE COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE'S BOUNTY

(See letter "A Memorial to a Parting")



A WASPS' NEST, 4 ft. BY 3 ft.

(See letter "A Fine Wasps' Nest")



A CARVED STEP FROM CEYLON

(See letter "A Relic of Old Ceylon")

district and the spring was late?—
D. CHRISTIAN SMITH, *Sigglesthorne Hall, near Hull.*

Although the hoopoe is a fairly frequent visitor to southern England and where breeds occasionally, it is more rare in our northern counties, and, as our correspondent remarks, April 21 was an early date for it to have reached Yorkshire.—ED.]

A PLEA FOR HORSES

SIR,—In view of the recent Government request that owners of horses and ponies who are at present only utilised for riding for pleasure or are being kept for the sake of sentiment should be destroyed, may I make a very urgent plea on behalf of any such animals whose owners decide to part with them. I do beg everyone who comes to this decision not to take what may be the easiest line (while at the same time making a little money over the transaction) by sending the animal to the nearest market or to a local knacker, but to make absolutely certain that the horse or pony is humanely destroyed, preferably on their own premises; or should this be impossible, let some reliable person take them to the nearest knacker and see they are painlessly put down before he leaves. There is a great demand for horse-meat at present in England, and unless we make absolutely certain our own old friends come by their ends peacefully and humanely their eventual fate may be very different from what we would wish. Make absolutely certain that a faithful servant is kindly treated to the last; do not sell him (for what he will fetch) to the horrors that may await him. Remember horses are the most sensitive and nervous of animals and that the men into whose hands

they may fall, unless every precaution is taken against it, who are making large sums of money out of their poor carcasses, are not concerned in the sufferings of the animals themselves.

For the sake of all the pleasure or the faithful servitude they have rendered you, grant your horses and ponies the kindly death that, could they but speak, they would beg of you themselves.—DOROTHY G. BROOKE (Mrs. Geoffrey Brooke), *Malmesbury House, 15, The Close, Salisbury.*

EARLY FACTORIES FOR SUGAR BEET

SIR,—Many years ago the late Lord Faringdon, who bought Buscot Park, Faringdon, Berkshire, told me that a former owner had ruined himself in trying to start a sugar-beet factory. Perhaps that is the one referred to by "Countryman" in his letter in your issue of May 15, which was "established in 1870 and soon failed." All I can remember of it now is some enormous drain-pipes through which the beets were to be washed down to the factory.—CECIL E. BANBURY, *Southfields, Hailey Lane, Hertfordshire.*

[In the article on Buscot Park

published in COUNTRY LIFE, May 18, 1940, Mr. Campbell, a wealthy Colonial, was described as having bought the property in the '60s and sunk a fortune in a sugar-beet refinery in the park. Despite help from French experts who promised to produce cognac from beet, the enterprise collapsed. The buildings have been pulled down, and nothing remains to tell of the project but a long row of stables for the cows that were intended to consume the crushed waste products.—ED.]

A RELIC OF OLD CEYLON

SIR,—A most remarkable feature in the formation of doorways to the principal entrances to ancient Ceylon buildings (some of which have been restored from their ruined state) is a moonstone step such as the one figured in the picture. It is delicately carved out of a single slab of granite, and is regarded as a masterpiece of the "Anuradhapura period." The slab is shaped in the form of a semi-circle and surpasses other relics in both design and execution. It is placed usually to adorn the steps of either a Sinhalese palace or an audience hall of bygone times.

It will be noticed that this carved stone is ornamented with concentric fillets, the outer rim of which consists of tiny petals of

surface. The last adornment is another row of lotus petals which, though not so well carved as the previous one, is highly polished and beautiful to look at.

Taken as a whole, the present stage of preservation of such a moonstone step is highly commendable, and speaks volumes for the architecture of the good old times. It is a piece of work that reflects the skill of the workmen of the ancient period, especially when we consider the fact that a single false stroke of the chisel would have ruined the whole masterpiece of the sculptor's art and rendered the work unattractive and valueless.—S. V. O. SOMANADER, *Batticaloa, Ceylon.*

SHUTTER SPEEDS IN PHOTOGRAPHY

SIR,—I have read your comment on my letter of February 6 in relation to shutter speeds of cameras. May I say that I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the compur shutter I used to photograph the birds in the illustrations? The shutter in question is of the highest quality British workmanship and, contrary to pre-war propaganda, is it not true to say that at its best British camera products, including lenses, are as good as or better than Continental instruments?

Fifteen years ago I had a selection of field-glasses to choose from,



SANDWICH TERNS IN FLIGHT APPROACHING

(See letter "Shutter Speeds in Photography")

the lotus, followed by a frieze of four different kinds of animals—the horse, the elephant, the lion and the Brahminy ox, all in procession—representing the four different directions, north, south, east, and west.

Next there is a floral pattern formed by a creeper, followed by another beautifully carved frieze or row of the "Hanza" or Sacred Goose. Below these graceful birds is a semi-circle of large lotus petals, the contours of which add elegance to the slab; they look as though they had been turned inwards, thus giving a full view, as it were, of their upper

together with straight and telephoto lenses of several different focal lengths. Without prejudice the British makes were undoubtedly superb, and were chosen by preference in each instance. I have no doubt that had we developed our talent at that time we should not now be at such a disadvantage with regard to certain photographic appliances. I look back with regret upon my purchases of German-made film packs. Collectively in our country, through a mistaken belief in the superiority of German materials, we doubtless contributed substantially towards financial preparations for war against ourselves. The film packs I have obtained since the outbreak of hostilities are in no way inferior: their one great fault is short supply.

To revert to camera shutters, I have found my compur perfectly reliable, but I should not expect 1/200 sec., its fastest capability, to arrest wing-movements of small birds taking off, from such a close-up position, which you may be interested to hear was between 5 and 6 ft. Neither is it surprising to find that 1/500 sec. with a focal plane shutter allowed slight movement of wing-tips to be



SANDWICH TERNS AND BLACK-HEADED GULLS FLYING ACROSS THE PICTURE
Both photographs taken with a 12 in. telephoto lens on a Reflex camera held in the hand. Exposure 1/1000 sec. Upper photograph F8, lower F11
(See letter "Shutter Speeds in Photography")

apparent in the gull pictures, particularly as they were moving across the lens from side to side. I believe it is true to say that movement of an object across a photographic plate should not exceed 1/100 in. if movement is not to be noticeable on the negative.

Perhaps we cannot rely quite so much on the continued accuracy of the focal plane shutter; the springs and fine adjustments bear such a heavy load. Also, I think it probable that a faster speed is necessary with this type of shutter owing to more light being enabled to enter through the slit of the blind, as it passes evenly across the plate during exposure, than is the case with the different mechanism of the compur. I am open to correction on this point however.

It is a general rule that objects moving towards the camera may be given a shorter exposure than those moving across, but you may be interested in my two photographs herewith which illustrate an exception to this rule. Both had to be given an equally short exposure because the wing-movements of the flock of birds approaching, as they flapped up and down, were quite as rapid as the movements of the birds in the second

picture flying across from left to right.—CATHERINE M. CLARK, *Fayrer Holme, Windermere.*

[We congratulate our correspondent on these fine flight photographs. They show many interesting wing positions and are testimony to the speed of her shutter. With regard to our former note that camera shutter speeds cannot be depended upon to be *exactly* as inscribed on the dial, we are glad to hear Miss Clark has found her British-made shutters so reliable; but where speed is dependent on spring tension, as in the focal-plane shutter, variation is bound to occur. We are also glad to have this tribute to British films and trust that when war is over they will hold the field against all comers.—ED.]

THE DRUMMING OF THE GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER

SIR,—In your issue of April 24, "Peregrinus" cites some interesting evidence in support of his contention that the drumming of the Great Spotted woodpecker is mechanical. Nevertheless, it is hard to be convinced. We know of no instrument, in the least resembling the beak of a

bird, which, beaten against the solid branch of a tree, could produce such a resounding drum. Although the tree appears to be hit equally hard by any of the woodpeckers when feeding, the sound produced has no such resonance.

Is it not probable that the true explanation lies midway between the two theories: the bird using the tree as a mechanical aid to voice production and as a sounding-board (*i.e.*, the sound originates in the throat but the beat is caused by the rapid action of the beak against the tree)? Such an explanation would appear to satisfy all the evidence. It would explain the volume and uniqueness of the sound, why the bird beats the tree with his beak, and why there is some variation (but not nearly as much as one would expect were its origin purely mechanical) when live or dead trees are used as a drumming perch.—N. M. P. REILLY, *Bigfrith End, Cookham Dean, Berkshire.*

HUNTING ON A MULE

SIR,—I was very much fascinated by the following reminiscence which was vouchsafed by my foreman in an expansive moment the other day. He said: "Talking of mules, there's one

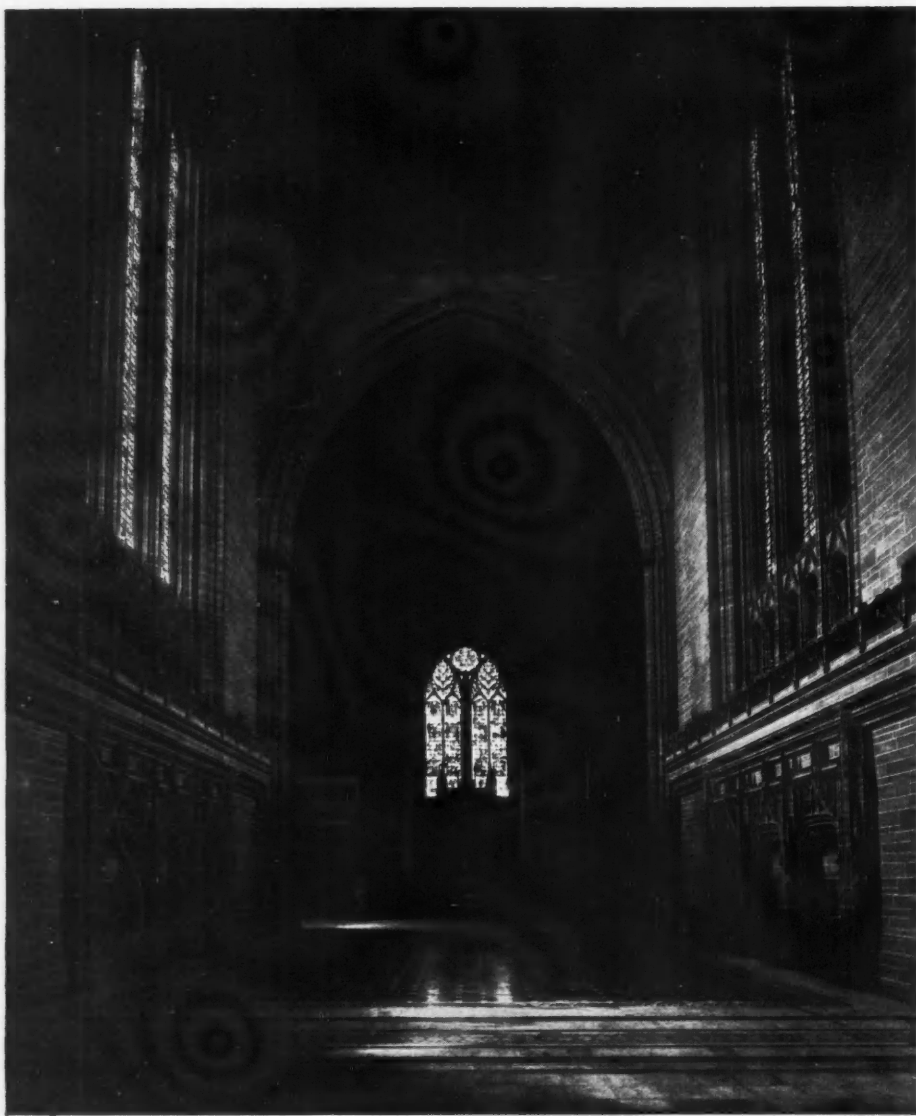
mule as I know you'd a like to have seen. He was the fleetest, prettiest creature I ever clapped eyes on. It was some good years ago now, when I was working over Tonbridge way, and this here mule belonged to a lady, Lady Caslet the name was (no, I don't know how you spells it, why?) and she used to go out hunting on him.

"He was a grey animal, as big as a hunter (must have had some thoroughbred blood in him), and, as I say, nothing could touch him for speed. Where the hounds went, so did he, straight across and over everything, as fleet as a deer. Kept very nice he was, too, always smart. She always rode him herself; no man never went on him. Side-saddle she rode, and very neat, too. Where hounds went, he went and she just sat him proper and went too. A pretty sight, indeed. Yes, you'd have liked he."

I wonder if any of your readers remember this mule? It sounded so grandly romantic to hear his memory come galloping into our cold barn on a frosty morning that I felt I must make some record of this conversation, even if I may not have found out his owner's correct name.—ELIZABETH CROSS, *Tudor House, Selsey, Sussex.*

THE NEW SECTION OF LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

By VERE COTTON



THE UNDER-TOWER, LOOKING EAST

The octagonal vault is 176 ft. above the floor. War damage to the choir and transept windows, which have consequently been boarded up, affects the lighting of those further parts, and makes the choir look shorter than it is

PROBABLY in no other single year of recorded history was such great and such widespread destruction wrought by man as was wrought last year. No one would for a moment claim that the completion of a new section of even so notable a building as Liverpool Cathedral was an offset to the tragedy of London, or Coventry, or Portsmouth, or Plymouth, or Liverpool itself, but it is nevertheless an inspiring thought that while so much that was beautiful and historic was crashing in ruins, a new and splendid addition was being made to one of the greatest shrines of England.

Readers of COUNTRY LIFE may recall that in August, 1938, there appeared in its pages a description of the so-called "Central Space" illustrated by a number of photographs showing it in its then incomplete state. That was shortly before Munich, and though there were threatenings and mutterings from the Continent, it seemed reasonable to hope that the summer of 1940 would see the completion of the work and that it would be hallowed with fitting ceremony in the same month of July which had seen the laying of the Cathedral's foundation stone in 1904, and its consecration 20 years later. The outbreak of the war inevitably upset the carefully-planned timetable as month by month men were withdrawn for war work, and essential materials became increasingly difficult to obtain. Even so, it was clear in the spring of 1942, that work had progressed sufficiently to justify taking the new part into use, even though some of its details must remain unfinished until the war is over. These, such as the font under its richly carved oak baldachino, will both be beautiful in themselves and give scale to the building, but their absence does not in any way detract from the majesty of Sir Giles Scott's great design, though the uneven lighting of the choir, due to war damage earlier in the year, does prevent a full appreciation of the harmony of the old and new portions, and in particular makes difficult the task of the photographer.

Virtually all stained glass on the south side of the choir and eastern transept was destroyed earlier in the year, and with these windows boarded up it is inevitable not only that the chancel should look dark in contrast with the brilliantly lit under-tower, but also

Stewart Bale

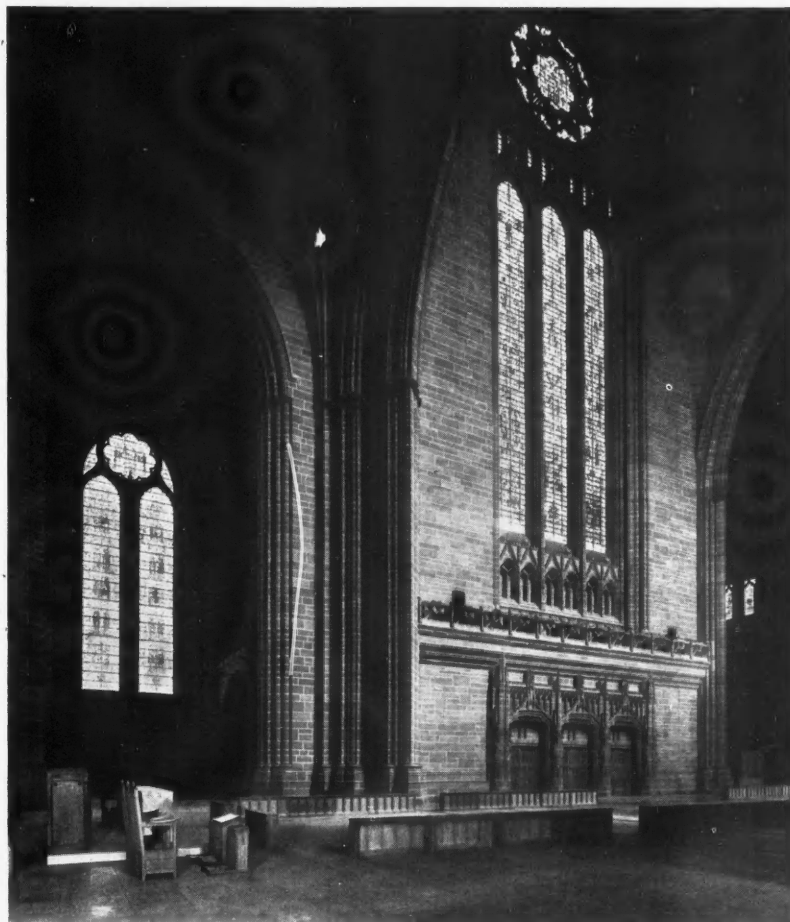
that it should look shorter than it normally does. If the contrasting light creates one difficulty for the photographer, a far greater one is produced by the vast height of the under-tower which makes it impossible from any one viewpoint to take simultaneously floor and vault. Perhaps, however, this is of less importance than it might appear, for the human eye itself does not take in the whole design at a single glance, and the visitor, whose first impression is the consciousness of standing in a huge hall glowing with colour from the resplendent glass of tall windows, only gradually lifts his eyes to where, poised 176 ft. above him, rests the great octagonal stone vault.

The plan of the Cathedral, with its unique under-tower as the main central feature, was described at some length in the previous article already referred to, so it is not necessary to repeat the description here, particularly as the accompanying photographs make it easy to comprehend. The general view looking eastward makes plain the relationship of the under-tower, the eastern transept and the choir or chancel, while the second photograph shows that westward of the under-tower is a second or western transept repeating in its main features, but not in detail, the older eastern transept. Ultimately the nave (the same length as the choir) will complete the plan, so that anyone entering through the middle of the three doorways on either side of the under-tower will be standing at the very centre of the building, or, to put it in another way, the first photograph shows little more than half of what will be the finished building.

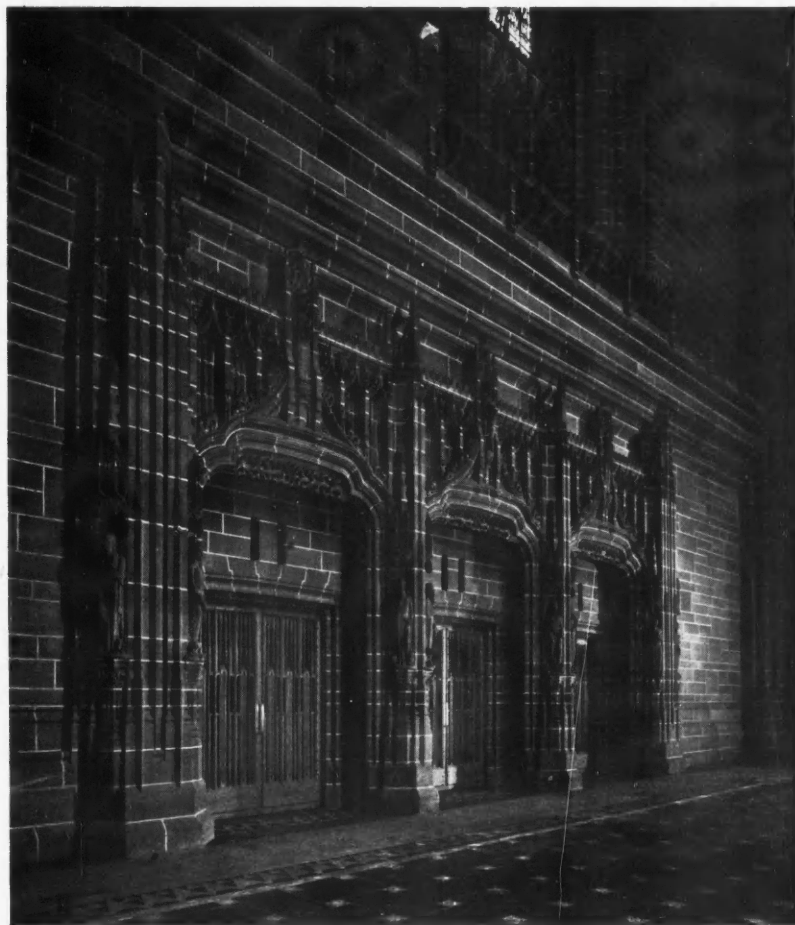
At the present time none of the triple doorways on either side, which give access to the Rankin (S) and Welsford (N) porches, is in use, as the porches cannot at present be finished. But the delicately carved oak doors are in position and it is possible to appreciate the decorative, if not the utilitarian, value of these portals, which form an essential feature of the architect's design, carrying, as they do, down to ground level the vertical lines of the lancet windows from which they are separated only by the strongly emphasised horizontal mouldings of the gallery. Not the least attractive feature of the doorways is the range of sculptured figures by the Liverpool artist, Mr. E. Carter Preston, which decorate the jambs and fill the niches over each of the three doors. These figures, representing, on the north side, the Theological and Natural Virtues, and on the south side the Sciences, are remarkable for their individual beauty and for the way in which the sculptor has appreciated their function as part of an architectural design.

Of the stained glass much has already been written, both in the technical and lay press, and it is not claiming too much to say that, from now onwards, all modern stained glass must inevitably be judged by the standard set by the new windows at Liverpool. Those in the western transept, by Mr. Hendrie, of Edinburgh, are inevitably less important than those of Mr. James Hogan, of the well-known firm of James Powell and Sons, and they are but a new solution, though a vigorous and original one, of a problem which had already been answered elsewhere in the building. But the under-tower windows present, both in design and execution, difficulties which might well have daunted the boldest artist. In the first place, their sills are over 50 ft. above floor level, and from there the lancets rise a sheer 70 ft., while the summit of the superimposed circular lights is no less than 160 ft. above floor level.

Obviously under these conditions only the firmest and most austere draughtsmanship could be effective, and colour had to be used boldly or not at all. By relying on glass of remarkable translucence and brilliance, wide and varied leading, and lines of solid black, for whatever shading was necessary, Mr. Hogan has produced glass which is at the same time mellow and dazzling. The design, largely built up of single figures, is sufficiently unadorned to give a sense of structure and unity, but is not so insistent as to spoil the dreamlike beauty of the mingled colours. But though it is tempting to dwell on the beauty of sculpture and of glass, it must not be forgotten that, however lovely, they are but accessories to the architect's design, and that if unhappily some chance bomb were to shatter the windows and hurl to the floor the sculptured figures, Sir Giles Scott's Cathedral would still remain as one of the few really great architectural achievements of modern times, with the "Central Space" as the crowning feature of its noble interior.



NORTH SIDE OF THE UNDER-TOWER AND WESTERN TRANSEPT
It is 50 ft. to the sill of the great window, and 160 ft. to its apex



TRIPLE DOORWAYS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE UNDER-TOWER
Sculpture by E. Carter Preston

Stewart Bale

ENGLISH AND DUTCH ART

A COMPARISON between the art of Holland and England would have provided wonderful material for an exhibition, had the full resources of both countries been available. In war-time anything so extensive is, naturally, out of the question, but we are grateful to Messrs. Agnew for making the attempt even on a small scale. It stimulates the imagination and suggests comparisons between the art of the two countries reaching far beyond the limits of the actual exhibition.

It is well known that in landscape painting the English school owes a great deal to the Dutch, and that many Dutch portrait painters worked in this country and left their mark on that branch of English painting. And yet, when we see these English landscapes and portraits beside their Dutch prototypes, we cannot help being struck by their Englishness. Of course, there were other influences affecting English painting: Flemish, French and Italian art, for example; but in spite of all these the national style asserted itself. English landscape is always a little more romantic than Dutch, English portraiture a little more heroic, less matter-of-fact. Of course it must be remembered that the English pictures in the exhibition are from one to two centuries later in date than the Dutch pictures, but change of taste in the course of centuries does not account for all the differences. The only English picture contemporary with the Dutch ones is Dobson's portrait of a young man; all the rest belong to the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Dutch landscape is illustrated in almost all its most characteristic aspects. There is a luminous, thinly painted *Fair* by Van Goyen; a rather sombre river scene with trees and rocks, by J. Ruysdael; a *Summer Landscape* with strong contrast between yellow foreground, heavy green trees and blue distance, by de Koninck; a beautiful *Moonrise* by van der Neer, which one would so like to see beside Crome's *Moonrise on the Yare* in the National Gallery; several marine subjects and an Italianate mountain scene by Berchem. The interpretation of the Italian scene, or rather, of the Italian type of scene, is the point where the Dutch and English painters differ most of all. Berchem takes an Italian scene and represents a cloudless evening sky, but the treatment remains unmistakably Dutch. Strange as it may sound, there is more echo of the Italian school, as transmitted through Titian and Reynolds and Turner, in Peter de Wint's picture of *Grasmere*, though the scene is laid in England and de Wint himself never went to Italy. The



HARVESTING BY PETER DE WINT

picture recalls some of Turner's early works and is painted in a rich colouring surprising to find in an artist who is better known as a water-colourist. Another admirable picture by him represents *Harvesting*, and here perhaps his Dutch origin is more apparent, though the spirit of the scene is typically English. Patrick Nasmyth's picture of *Carisbrooke Castle* is closely modelled on the Dutch style; Marlow, on the other hand, in his twilight vision of Bisham Abbey, transfuses the scene with romance, possibly inspired by Claude's *Enchanted Castle*.

Unfortunately there is no picture by Gainsborough in the Exhibition, but the type of English landscape he created is reflected in de Louthembourg's *Gravel Pit* with cattle and figures. Turner is represented in a rather unusual aspect; the little picture entitled *What You Will* can only be described as a Watteauesque fantasy. For historical reasons the picture of *Valetta Harbour, Malta*, by J. T. S  rres, is of special interest to-day; it is also the nearest approach to the topographical scene, which was so popular in Holland in the

seventeenth century and in Venice and England in the eighteenth.

The portraits include an early Reynolds of Mrs. Bradshaw, an attractive *Boy* by Opie, and works by Hone, Romney and Raeburn.

The Leicester Galleries are showing a retrospective collection of drawings by Walter Richard Sickert, and landscapes of the English scene by Ethelbert White. The English scene transformed by a visionary into strangely beautiful forms of almost geometric severity may be seen at the Redfern Gallery, in the water-colours by Paul Nash; there are also some interesting designs for costumes for Helpmann's ballet *Hamlet* by Leslie Hurry. A new series of war pictures, including some by Piper of recent bomb damage in Bath, is on view at the National Gallery. Finally, the Association of Architects, Surveyors, and Technical Assistants have arranged an exhibition of modern paintings and sculpture in aid of Russia, at 2, Willow Road, Hampstead, which is open on weekdays 3-9 p.m. and Sundays 11 a.m.-6 p.m. The exhibition includes an important work by Picasso shown for the first time in this country. M.C.

MR. JOHN SPARKS

The art of China has its phases of simplicity and elaboration of formal purity and rich variety of colour and design; and each of these is best seen in some isolation. At Mr. Sparks's Mount Street Galleries smaller exhibits are enclosed in wall-cases, where groups of similar objects are arranged in tactful seclusion. Among early bronzes is a libation cup (*Ch  h*) of inverted helmet shape, with its body encircled by an incised fret which supports ogre features in relief. This cup, which has a smooth, dull olive-green patina, comes from An-Yang and dates from the Shang-Yin period. In the collection of jades there is a charming group of Shou Lao carrying a symbolic spray of peaches, with a boy and attendant deer, carved in pale greenish-white jade; and an altar set comprising a box, vase and *koro* in spinach-green jade. An instance of the rich *cloisonn  * enamel of the Chien Lung period is a double vase with a design of phoenix birds in dark blue on a turquoise-blue ground, which is mounted with ormolu. J. DE SERFE.



MOONRISE BY VAN DER NEER
At Messrs. Agnew's exhibition

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The morning sun, even so early in the day, lies hot on the wooden door that once led the way to the air-raid shelter . . . From over the old stone wall comes the busy sound of bees, and further off, from clustered, ancient elms, the contented coo-coo of a wood pigeon . . . Lovely weather for the Fête—on August Bank Holiday, 1941! There will be bands and fireworks . . . beauty competitions and a flower show . . . The scent of sweet-peas will mingle with the scent of tobacco smoke and trampled grass . . . Children will roll happily on the green . . . For peace is here again and the world can laugh once more. And among the cars and motor-cycles in the car-park there are new Standard cars—built for the roads of the post-war world . . .



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FARMING NOTES

A THREATENED WASTE OF STRAW

AL. wheat should have been threshed and sold by the end of May. Some still remains in rick because it was not possible for the threshing-machines to finish it completely in every district, but the quantity left cannot be large. There was every incentive to get the wheat out because the full price stopped after May and the farmer who still has wheat to sell will not get the advantage of the storage payment. He is in fact penalised for not having been able to get hold of a threshing-machine in time. Note ought to be made of the districts where threshing has lagged behind the calendar. There may not be enough threshing-machines in the locality, but more probably no effective steps have been taken to organise the threshing capacity so that every machine is kept fully used from the autumn to the spring. The handicap to getting more machines in full use is lack of labour. This can be overcome by the War Agricultural Committees who have the call on the Women's Land Army for threshing. In Kent and one or two other counties women have proved that this is work they can tackle excellently. One threshing team I watched in the West Country consisted of two men, one the engine-driver and one the feeder, with six girls, and they were making as good a job of it as anyone would want to see. With a still bigger harvest in prospect this year, we shall need to call every threshing-machine into regular service. If the owner, who may have two or three hundred acres of corn of his own to thresh, is not able to spare a team to go out and thresh in the neighbourhood, his machine could be hired by the War Agricultural Committee and staffed with Women's Land Army.

ONE result of the rush to get wheat threshed is a great accumulation of baled wheat straw on farms. This does not seem to be moving at all rapidly to the paper mills. The mills cannot use an unlimited quantity of straw. It is only the mills that were equipped to deal with esparto grass before the war that can use straw now. Even so, the boiler which takes seven tons of esparto grass can only take five tons of straw, so their capacity is limited. A good-sized mill may be dealing with up to 200 tons of straw a week. I do not know how many paper mills there are now using straw, but their total intake is comparatively small. They can make good enough paper out of straw, using up to 90 per cent. in some cases, and no doubt the mills would gladly absorb all the surplus straw on farms if they had the capacity to deal with it.

THERE are, I know, people who say that all the straw ought to be used on the farm so as to maintain soil fertility. It used to be considered almost a crime to sell off straw or hay, but to-day when most of us have a disproportionate acreage of white straw crops there is a surplus which cannot be used on the farm for bedding. Moreover, we are getting into the way of using clover and grass leys instead of the dung cart to maintain fertility on the arable land. As I have mentioned more than once in these notes, we are not, I fear, getting enough seed leys established this year, but we are moving in the right direction. The immediate problem is the accumulation of baled straw which the merchants are not able to move for some time to come. It seems to me that some use in the national interest ought to be made of this surplus straw now before we get another harvest, and this season's straw is wasted. The paper salvage campaign must have eased the supply situation in recent weeks, but some of the technical experts of the Ministry of Supply can supply find good use for the surplus straw now lying on farms.

STORK cattle prices present some curious contrasts. At one sale recently Irish Short-horn heifers due to calve in August were put into the ring at £45 and realised £52. Storks of 12 to 14 months were making up to £28 a head,

and heifer calves of six months sold at no more than £8 10s. The range of prices may be due in part to the embargo put on the importation of storks from Ireland. If one could count on a continuation of these prices, the best buy obviously would be the calves at £8 10s. apiece. If these would grow in six months to a value of anything like £28, the job of cattle rearing would indeed be lucrative. Milk cattle will probably continue to be in strong demand, but these prices seem to be out of all reason.

LATE May storms will add a hundredweight or two of hay to the acre. Some of the clover and grass leys are looking well, but the great show of dandelions in the middle of May meant that the proper crop had not got away as it should. Nineteen forty-two hay will not be too plentiful. The carry-over of old hay is less than usual on many farms and oat straw will have to be the stand-by next winter. There is also the possibility of feeding wheat straw treated with caustic soda, and I am told that a good many dairy farmers in the heavy land districts, where they grow wheat as their main cereal, are applying for the free plants now being provided by the Government. One

more word about hay. Even if quantity is sacrificed, it is sound policy to cut early and get quality, especially if the hay is wanted for a dairy herd or young stock. Cutting early gives more aftermath, and if this is surplus to immediate requirements it can be made into silage which will provide more useful feed for next winter.

THERE are still some old hunters grazing on farms. Now that every bite of remaining grass is precious and needed for cattle or sheep, these pensioners will have to justify their existence. In a good many cases the farmer has given them grazing to please a hunting friend, or they may be his own hunters, reminding him of more spacious and easier days before the war. These horses are all three years older than they were in the hunting season of 1938-39. Unless they can be useful in a float or trap, they must now pass on to the Elysian fields. War Agricultural Committees have not powers to force the slaughter of these pensioners, but they can require the occupier to plough up the land or to graze it with cattle. New powers should not be necessary if those who have clung to old friends steel themselves now to say good-bye.

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

HARDY AND WESSEX VALUES

THE privilege of intimate familiarity with the novels and poems of Thomas Hardy is enhanced for those who know the particular places and houses in which, under thin and easily pierced disguises, the scenes in his novels took place. True that here and there the claim to some such special distinction may be made by more than one place or property, but that does not matter very much, and it may afford scope for unravelling the conflicting evidences. About most of the claims there is no manner of doubt: for example, that Waterston Manor was Bathsheba Everdene's abode. Before referring to that house it may be remarked that one of the most surprising apparent exhibitions of indifference to Hardy associations was when his own house came under the hammer. The house was Max Gate, on the outskirts of his Casterbridge, as he called Dorchester. Ten years after he died in the house, and soon after his widow passed away there, her executors offered the freehold. Abundant publicity was obtained for the auction by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, but there was no enthusiastic concourse of admirers at the Dorset auction in May, 1938, and the novelist's sister, Miss Kate Hardy, secured the freehold for £2,250.

out strongly in his description of Waterston: "a hoary building of the Jacobean stage of Classic Renaissance as regards its architecture. . . . Fluted pilasters worked from the solid stone, decorated its front, and above the roof pairs of chimneys were here and there linked by an arch, some gables and other unmanageable features still retaining traces of their Gothic extraction." In 1863 (in the third edition of Hutchin's *History of Dorset*) it was remarked that "the date 1586 stands over the beautiful garden front, engraved in Nash's *Ancient Mansions*."

LARGE SALES AND PURCHASES

BESIDES the sale of Waterston other large transactions have just been effected through the agency of Messrs. Osborn and Mercer, including the purchase, for a client, of Miltm Keynes, a Bedfordshire estate of 1,700 acres mainly consisting of seven farms; and the sale, to a client of Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock, of the manor house and farm, in all nearly 220 acres, of Annables, an estate about two miles from Harpenden. The firm has also acted for clients in the sales and purchases of other valuable country freeholds in Surrey and Wessex.

SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS

THE City of London contributes to the two principal professional organisations connected with real estate their Presidents for the next 12 months. Though both the new Presidents are mainly concerned with London and other urban real estate, their participation in dealing with and managing rural property is considerable. A very remarkable, indeed it is believed unprecedented, fact may be mentioned in regard to Mr. Geoffrey Leslie Vigers, the newly chosen head of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, namely, that his father, the late Mr. Leslie Robert Vigers, and his grandfather, the late Mr. Robert Vigers, occupied the chair of the Institution in 1910 and 1898 respectively. Both of them were men of pre-eminent professional standing, and the new President, who represents some of the greatest industrial undertakings in the kingdom, has also the heavy responsibility and high distinction of being one of the five members of the War Damage Commission.

The Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute has elected Mr. W. Wallace Withers, head of the old-established firm of Debenham, Tewson, and Chinnocks, of Cheapside. He is closely concerned with extensive country property as well as, of course, chiefly with London sites and premises, and his firm has a vast connection in management. Mr. Wallace Withers is one of the professional heads selected to act as Commissioners in regard to War Damage, and he has been allotted the South-east London Region. He has been head of his firm since the death, in 1934, of that eminent auctioneer and staunch upholder of the Institute, the late Mr. J. Seagram Richardson.

ARBITER.

WATERSTON MANOR SOLD

WATERSTON MANOR, a freehold of 334 acres, after having been in the market for some time, has changed hands. A client of Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. has bought it, from a vendor for whom Messrs. Osborn and Mercer and Messrs. Hy. Duke and Son acted. It is not the first time Messrs. Osborn and Mercer have had this property through their hands, as they bought it for a client a few years ago. The beauty of this sixteenth-century house was shown in an article in *COUNTRY LIFE* (February 12, 1916). Waterston has a fascinating and well authenticated history. In his *Survey of Dorsetshire* (written about the year 1625 but not published until the year 1732) Coker refers to Waterston (*sic*) as "the more ancient House of the Noble Familie of Martins, from whom in Edward the Third's time it passed by an Heire General to John de Gouis; and from him likewise by the Newburghes and Marneys to Thomas Viscount Bindon, whose seconde sonne Thomas (afterwards Viscount Bindon) built an House there, now belonging to Sir John Strangways." Eventually the Manor devolved to the Earls of Ilchester, who are also Barons Strangways. In the possession of that family Waterston remained for more than 270 years, until, in 1909, the Earl of Ilchester sold it to Major G. V. Carter.

Mr. P. Morley Horder was thereupon entrusted with the work of restoring the original dignity of the house, which had for a long while served as a rather neglected farmhouse. It was as a farmhouse Thomas Hardy imagined it, when he made it the home of Bathsheba Everdene, the heroine of *Far from the Madding Crowd*, and he dubbed it Waterbury. Hardy's technical skill as an architect comes



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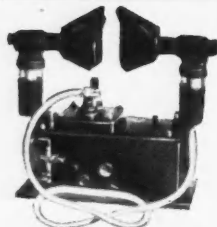
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NEW BOOKS

IS THERE A CURE FOR GERMANY?

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

MRS. CHARLOTTE HALDANE went to Russia as a newspaper correspondent in 1941. She spent most of her time in Moscow, but succeeded in briefly visiting the front. Then she returned to Moscow, stayed there till the threat to the city became acute, was sent off to Kuibishev, and thence flew to Archangel and made her way home.

She records her experiences in a book called *Russian Newsreel* (Secker and Warburg, 10s. 6d.)—a book whose facts are interesting but whose writing is insipid and commonplace. It has none of the vigour and incisiveness that go into the books of great women reporters like Virginia Cowles or Polly Peabody.

RUSSIAN HERO-WORSHIP

Mrs. Haldane shows us some unexpected sides of Russian life. In a country where women do from 70 to 80 per cent. of the factory labour, and where women navvies are common, she found queues at the cosmetics and perfume counters. She found that "with the exception of Stalin and Timoshenko, by far the most popular individuals in the Soviet Union are writers, dramatists and artists." These are among the few people permitted to own private cars. "All other cars are owned by organisations and not individuals."

But what I particularly want to mention is her comment upon the German prisoners whom the Russian Intelligence questioned, for this leads me on to my next book *German With Tears*, by Peter F. Wiener (Cresset Press, 16s.). Mrs. Haldane found the Russians almost in despair at the mentality of these young men. "A whole generation has been ruined," one of them said "with deep melancholy," and she found a widespread departure from the "party line" that the war was merely against the "Hitlerite gang." She adds: "The just wrath of the Russian people against the Germans knows no bounds. . . . It would be a civilising mission, no doubt, to try to save the German people from the aftermath of this war, from the just wrath of those other peoples they have so vilely and cruelly wronged." But it will be difficult.

Mr. Wiener's book is an attempt to explain how this German mentality is brought into being. The author, an anti-Nazi German, has been for a long time a teacher of German in England.

"I am convinced," he writes, "that the German has had a different religion, a different faith, from yours and mine," and that "this struggle between two religions has a very deep historical background."

Mr. Wiener does not pretend to have any ready-made cure for what he considers the black malady of the German soul. All he asks is that we should know the facts and realise their significance, and a commendable thing about his book is that he makes no statement without giving chapter and verse. Indeed, the book is almost entirely a compilation of extracts from German sources. The author's thoroughness may be gauged from this: he says that on one point alone—that many great Germans have detested their fellow-countrymen—he has over 3,000 quotations!

What he has done here is to show us the German handling of youth from the cradle to the finished Nazi product, and when you have read his pages, his extracts from official manuals, from school textbooks, from newspapers and much else, it remains no wonder that the Russians were disturbed by the mentality of the men they captured.

One would imagine that a school drawing lesson could not go far wrong, yet here is an extract from *Art and Youth* (May, 1937): "The first thing we must demand of a task is its value in terms of national preparedness. . . . In this sense lessons of aerial defence in the drawing class meet with our educational objective. Thus, for example, an air raid, the activity of weapons of defence, the searchlight, parachute jumping, explosions, burning houses, the fire department in action, helping the medical officers, the strange appearance of men in gas-masks, to which, of course, we add the element of colour. All this belongs to the life and experience of a ten years old boy."

GERMANS AND THE REST

A certain Professor Gauch, whom the author calls "very influential," has instructed his pupils: "The only existing differentiation is between Nordic man on the one hand, and animals as a whole, including all non-Nordic human beings, or sub-men, who are transitional forms of development."

A Coburg newspaper in 1935 declared: "The field-grey soldier throwing the last hand grenade, the dying S.A. man whose last word embraces the Fuehrer, are for us divine configurations, much more than the crucified Jew."

The author traces the unrelenting continuity of this sort of instruction poured upon the mind, as exercises in armed force are imposed upon the body, from the moment when the child can move and think up to the time when he is incorrigibly warped away from normal human responses.

He tells us that the German is at

RUSSIAN NEWSREEL
By Charlotte Haldane
(Secker & Warburg, 10s. 6d.)

GERMAN WITH TEARS
By Peter F. Wiener
(Cresset Press, 16s.)

PRELUDES AND STUDIES
By Alan Dent
(Macmillan, 12s. 6d.)

THE DISCIPLINE OF PEACE
By K. E. Barlow
(Faber, 8s. 6d.)

THE SAMPLER
By Richard Church
(Dent, 7s. 6d.)

themselves becoming alarmed at the success of their system. Intellectually and morally the results are all too clear. In 1937 a lecture delivered at the German War Ministry contained the words: "It will be a danger to national defence when mental education is hampered by an exaggerated physical training, and if regimental commanders are making this complaint in regard to new recruits, there must be something wrong with the present system of education."

What is wrong, Mr. Wiener says, is showing itself in such facts as these. Between 1934 and 1937 the number of convictions among children for damage to property had risen by 250 per cent. For theft, 6,947 children were punished in 1934. In 1937 there were 2,475. There has been a great increase in moral offences, and of late youths armed with life-preservers, knuckle-dusters and loaded sticks have loomed the forest of the blackout assaulting and robbing. "The prosecutions," wrote the Cuxhaven *Tagblatt*, "proved that young people have behaved worse than wantonly." It is a terrible record that Mr. Wiener has assembled from the enemy's own sources.

HUMANE THINGS

Let us turn with relief to humane things and praise Mr. Alan Dent's *Preludes and Studies* (Macmillan, 12s. 6d.). All that is here gathered together has appeared in daily and weekly papers, and I cannot think of a better tribute to British journalism than that such cream as this can be skimmed from it.

Mr. Dent has a mind richly endowed with the ability to expound his own vigorous interest in books, music, painting, the theatre, and the

people behind these arts. Next to creation itself, few things are so rare as the ability to express joy in the creations of others. This is the ability which Mr. Dent possesses in abounding measure. He is capable of the perfect expressive phrase. Of Rachel: "She was as exciting as a great house on fire." Of a Thomas Hardy landscape: "The very leer of destiny confronting human endeavour."

"PRIDE AND PREJUDICE"

He has the good sense and the courage to tilt against that monied monster, "the films," rightly objecting to what he calls its "impertinent translation" of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*—a translation in which Mr. Aldous Huxley bore a hand in the joyous freedom of Hollywood. "When," he asks—and how this question needs asking!—"is somebody going to film a great novel chapter by chapter?"

He is capable of the best sort of "human touch." Consider this opening of an essay: "Feeling, on the whole, rather a fool, I arose early this morning, and placed a bunch of primroses on the tomb of Philip Massinger inside Southwark Cathedral before I ate my breakfast." How admirably that expresses the Englishman's shamed diffidence in the face of a thing he loves! And then he goes back and sensibly eats his breakfast. Yes, Mr. Dent is "good value." He has produced a book to keep on hand and look at again and again.

Mr. K. E. Barlow, who writes *The Discipline of Peace* (Faber, 8s. 6d.) is a Midlands doctor much concerned to find that the world does not appear to know how near it is to the abyss. There is in the world to-day, he says, "very little of distinction to satisfy

the possibilities of our souls," and he wonders whether the answer to this is, as many people imagine, to be found merely in "a little rearrangement of currency, trade, and supplies."

For himself, he feels that we shall not get far until we evolve "an adequate interpretation of our universe and of our place in it."

His book is an attempt to give this interpretation. Summarising all too shortly, it may be said that Dr. Barlow's view is that we have hitherto acted towards nature as despots, dragooning her into over-production, in order that the agricultural lands might satisfy the devouring needs of industrial communities.

Nature's reaction has been the creation of the great dust-bowl areas of the world (larger and more threatening than most people imagine), and along with this has come the machine as master instead of servant.

The cure is to recognise our rightful place in nature, to accept humbly an office of co-operation instead of compulsion, and to cut down industrial communities to proportions which no longer make necessary the violation of natural resources. This, to him, is a matter not of choice but necessity. We must accept the inevitable or perish. To accept it means, he admits, "a revolution in thought," but few readers, I imagine, when they have considered the arguments of this thoughtful book, will doubt that it is a revolution whose necessity is daily more apparent.

NOVEL OF TO-DAY

Mr. Richard Church, in his short novel *The Sampler* (Dent, 7s. 6d.), has used the pattern recently used by Miss Noel Streetfield in *I Ordered a*

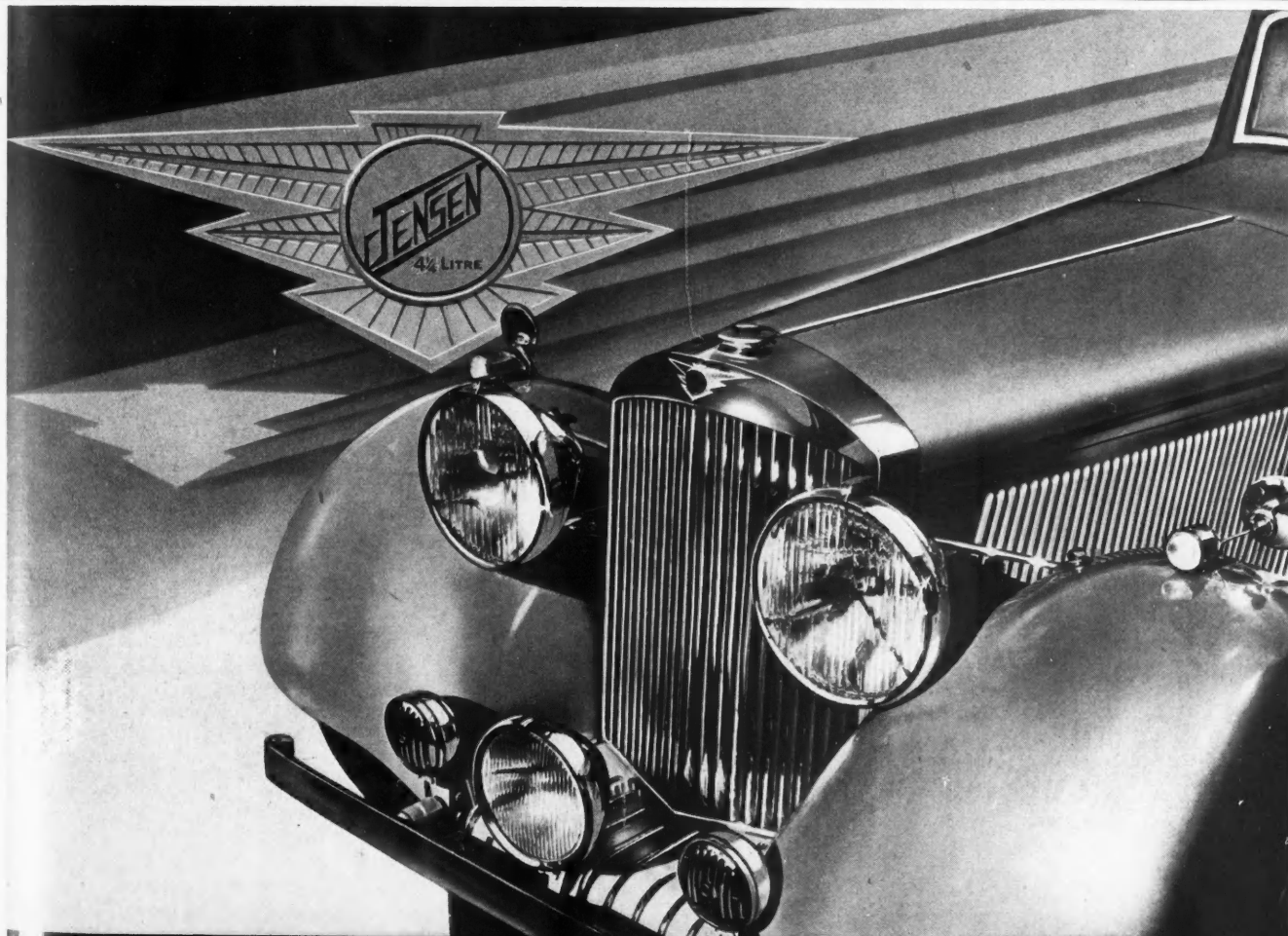
Table for Six: that is to say, he has taken a collection of people, each with an individual and isolated problem, and bringing them together in one moment of blood and fire in London he has resolved all the discords in one crashing chord of destiny.

NIGHT OF TERROR

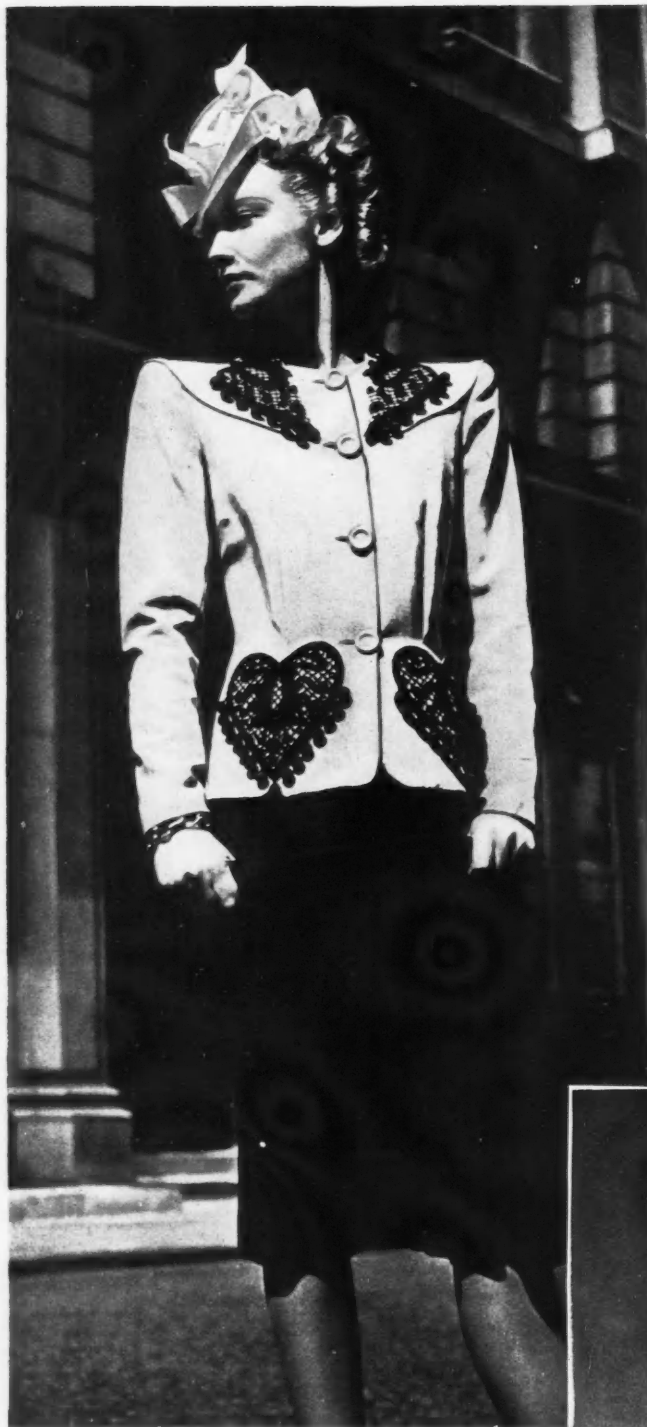
The sampler of the title is being worked by an invalid lady in Hertfordshire. Her sister goes up to London to consult her lawyer, and there, in a Bloomsbury hotel, meets the other corners of the pattern: a young Yorkshireman who is about to join the Air Force, a Wakefield business man afflicted by a psychological hangover from the last war, and a flighty middle-aged woman who has deserted her dullish scientist husband in order to run away with her lover. In the night of terror which Mr. Church describes with both realism and imagination, all these lives receive the twist, the final click into the grooves of fate, which completes the pattern.

This method of imposing an almost iron framework upon a novel has never seemed to me a good one. The manipulation of the author becomes apparent; the possibility of suspense and surprise is lessened; the end can be seen as soon as the threads are in our hands.

Mr. Church, fortunately, is so good a writer that these disabilities are diminished in importance, for he is able to lighten the way by the glow from his poet's mind. So, if the way is perhaps too apparent, we walk it in the excellent company of a man who can keep our eyes skinned and our senses alert to many a beauty we tend to overlook.



JENSEN MOTORS LIMITED — ENGLAND



Sophisticated BLACK

★ Strassner's jacket is mushroom-coloured corded silk, tailored like a suiting, with Victorian braid embroidery on the pockets. The hat by Erik has many crisp bows.

★ The dress under the jacket is black romaine with a moulded waistline, godet fullness in the front of the skirt and a bodice that is all soft folds.

★ Strassner shows a group of black felt skull-caps for restaurant wear with his black dresses. Some are embroidered; the fringed one we have photographed is in two tiers.



Photographs DENE

CLOUR rules everything in the wardrobe but the plain frock. This is the frock every woman feels the need of and should allow for in her budget. It is a frock that makes the perfect antidote to the riot of colour she indulges in everywhere else, in her country clothes, her prints, hats and accessories. The most sophisticated frock of all, and far and away the most useful for dining out in town, for wearing at a home dinner party, for a smart committee meeting, for the ballet or theatre on the hottest evenings, for a dozen other occasions, is black, soot black. These plain black frocks are in all the London collections in dull matt crêpe, jersey or georgette. They are the essence of simplicity, cut with great cunning, moulded to the figure, and need to be worn with beautiful jewellery and accessories that call attention to their simplicity. They are either very short and tight, or mid-calf length with fuller skirts, something like the ballet skirts that are having a tremendous success in America. Sheath skirts are cut on the cross, the fuller ones gored from waist yokes, with fullness placed in the front. Pleating has been left for the shirt frocks and suits, though there are



a few transparent blacks that are pleated in panels.

These dull black dresses are extremely elegant, have a collarless neckline, square, round, heart-shaped, or oval. They may have a detachable yoke of turquoise, or flesh pink or white, either plain organdie or embroidered lace or chiffon, which can be slipped over the collarless neckline or worn inside as a dickey. This gives a dual personality to the dress, the collar makes it afternoon; removed, the décolleté, not a deep one, but a décolleté for all that, is decorated with gold and jewelled clips and the dress becomes an evening one. Stiebel shows a detachable flesh pink chiffon vest sparkling with diamonds on one frock, inserts two bands of turquoise embroidery on the tucked bodice of another black silk jersey. Both these dresses have sleeves that just cover the elbow. Rahvis makes her decolletés in moiré, tailors



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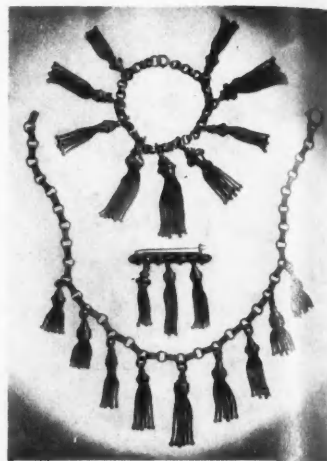
them like tweeds and then clips tight, bright pink rosebuds on to one pocket. A coatfrock in black moiré at this house is extremely smart, worn with a dashing little boater with tiny china rosebuds in front and a veil streaming out at the back. Sometimes transparent gloves are added made from old pieces of chiffon or lace, sometimes red or pink gloves matching the flowers.

We have photographed Strassner's black *romaine* dress. This has fold upon fold on the bodice, a "V" neck, and a yoke at the waist that is shaped like a tiny corset in front and buttons tightly to the figure at the back. It is just about the most sophisticated dress in London, and is shown with a verge corded silk jacket with Victorian "bobbly" embroidery on the pockets. Pockets are a prominent feature, are ruched, pouched, gauged, pleated, or set in like slings, as Hardie Amies shows them. Black tailor-mades in moiré, or thick crêpe or marocain are worn with tailored transparent shirts tucked or honeycombed all over the front.

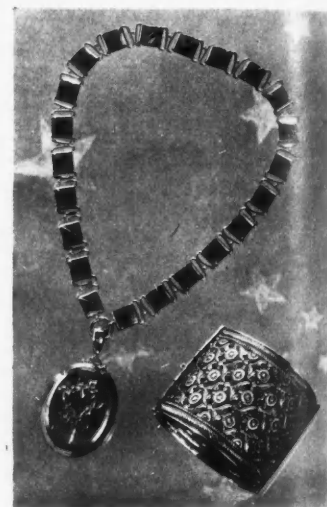
BLACK court shoes are easily the smartest accessory for these black dresses. Some have a "V"-shaped cut in front that is very slimming to the foot; others have tiny cut-outs above minute bows of rolled corded ribbon. Women are digging out old paste buckles for plain court shoes, or tying them with criss-cross ribbons for wearing with the mid-calf, fuller skirts. Fur capes and jackets, mostly mink, are slipped on over these dresses on chilly evenings. There is an enormous amount of remodelling of furs going on, and plain mink coatees, boleros and capes can be made up from old three-quarter length jackets. They have no collars, and are the perfect complement to a plain black dress.

Jewellery is massive; all the stores have opened departments for antique jewellery and there is a boom in silver filigree fringed necklaces that lie flat as collars, in chased Victorian lockets and chains, pinchbeck tassel bracelets and necklaces, and the wide, rigid Victorian bracelets that are worn over plain gloves. Gold chain bracelets hung with antique seals or hearts are newer than the charm bracelets and as much fun to collect. Odd, charming Victorian brooches are a perfect foil on these dark frocks. So are seed pearl flower sprays, and sets of carved coral brooches, bracelets and necklaces which abound in the shops.

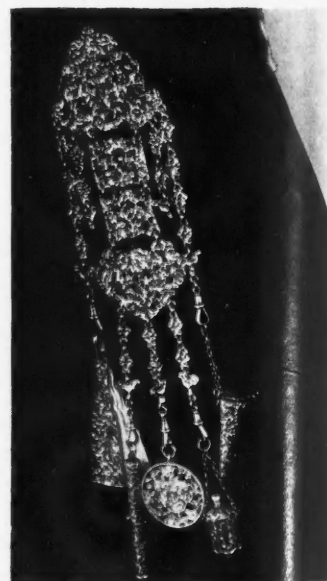
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Victorian gilt tassels made up as a chain bracelet, a necklace that makes a collar, and a fob to wear with sophisticated black outfits.



Chased silver Victorian locket and chain, and a wide rigid bracelet, smart with black dinner frocks, equally smart with woollen sweaters and tweeds.



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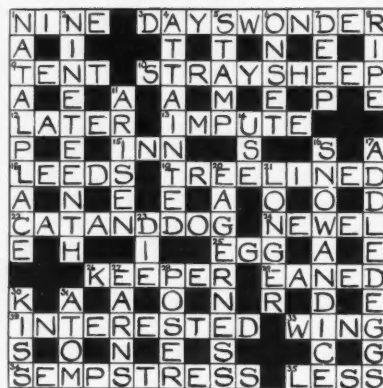
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"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD

No. 646

SOLUTION to No. 645

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The winner of Crossword No. 644 is
Miss Johanna Peebles, W.A.A.F.,
Bentley Manor, Stanmore, Middlesex.

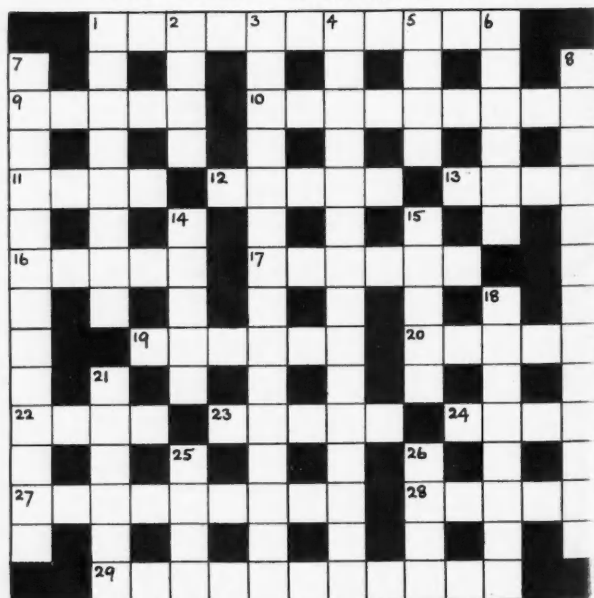
ACROSS

1. Perhaps the market gardener dares to throw stones because he doesn't live in his (two words, 5, 6)
9. Cattle disease that sounds like one of their feet (5)
10. In his case it was not an elephant, but a lion, that never forgot! (9)
11. It was, of course, in the unrationed days that Macbeth had a surplus (4)
12. Nero's taking breath? (5)
13. Game to flog (4)
16. Right-hand page the rector leaves unfinished (5)
17. A circle? Well, all about it (6)
19. I follow an apparently burned down Somerset town into Turkey (6)
20. Magnify (5)
22. Often flat (4)
23. He hides behind the flitter-mouse! (5)
24. Its head is off the Isle of Wight (4)
27. Covering the little pigs? No, borne by stretcher (three words, 2, 1, 6)
28. Winged tree, perhaps (5)
29. The policeman toils to make pennies? Not in this factory! (two words, 6, 5)

DOWN

1. Horseshoe, black cat, white heather (two words, 4, 4)
2. Axis instruments? (4)
3. A naval engagement in modern times is in two elements (four words, 3, 3, 3, 6)
4. In a word, retreat (three words, 5, 2, 8)
5. Cause of the sweep's increased soap ration (4)
6. Models altered to look rare (6)
7. She has lost her husband, keeps cheerful, and is in Hitler's good books (three words, 3, 5, 5)
8. Evidently utility garments (two words, 6, 7)
14. and those that prey on them! (5)
15. Wrath out of range (5)
18. Dentist's job, perhaps, or what the Dutch boy set out to do when he put his fingers in the leaking dyke? (two words, 4, 4)
21. Tongue of the modern Greeks (6)
25. A Chinese weight on an English member will lame him! (4)
26. "Fame is the — that the clear spirit doth raise..." — Milton (4)

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 646



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The hand of the Craftsman

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Says now he 'tracks
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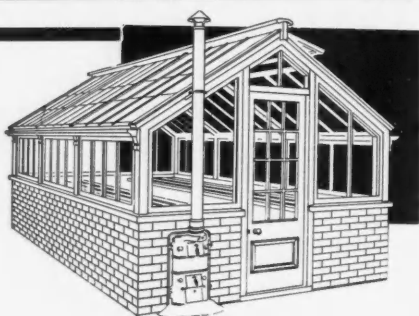
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